

Volume 4

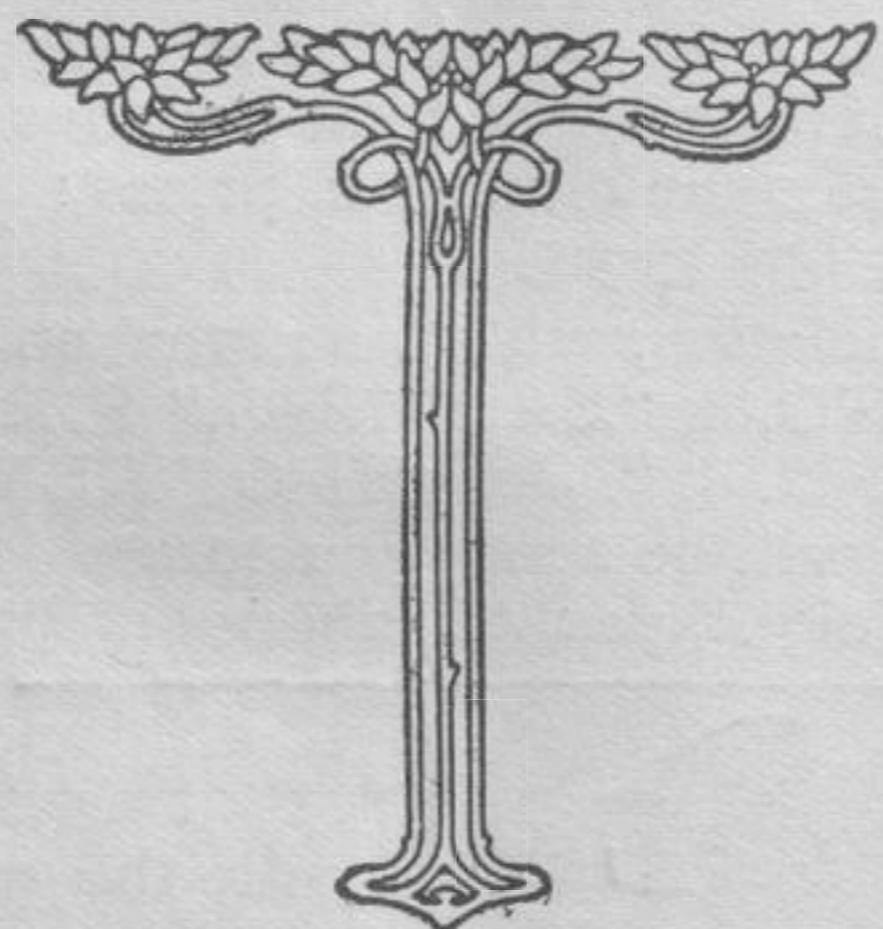
December 1908

Number 5

# Amerika Esperantisto

A Monthly Magazine of the  
International Language

# ESPERANTO



American Esperantist Company  
235 Fortieth Street  
CHICAGO

Price, Ten Cents

Per Year, One Dollar

# Big Change in Prices

WE have told you heretofore that all phonograph records sold by us were "hand-made," so to speak; that is, each record was READ into a recorder. The large proportionate cost of making a gold mold for a small edition of records is practically prohibitive, and the exacting special work necessary to read each individual record has compelled us to sell them at a price which seemed to require apology--at least to those who buy only molded cylinders at 25 cents each. We have recently invented and tested, in our office, a duplicating device of our own. It is a duplex machine, in which a carefully-selected record reproduces itself on a blank cylinder.



These new records will be equal in tone and superior in uniformity to those previously sold, and as they cost about half as much we will have an enlarged list for selection. We cannot at this time give an outline of the forthcoming list, part of which will be published in our January number. We note here, however, the change in prices:

CYLINDER NO. 1, POSTPAID .50

A talk on pronunciation, with the alphabet, and examples.

CYLINDER NO. 3, "LA FEINO," FIRST PART .50

CYLINDER NO. 4, "LA FEINO," REMAINDER .50

This set of three will be sent by express for \$1.00, you to pay charges. Weight, packed, about one and a half pounds.



## Columbia Phonographs

We handle the entire line of the Columbia Phonograph Company and will ship at catalogue price any machine they list, or any records they advertise, either cylinder or disc. Our Esperanto records, however, are made only in cylinders, which fit any cylinder machine. We especially recommend,

to those who do not own a machine, the BK Graphophone at \$20.00. It is the lowest-priced machine which possesses the qualities requisite for an all-'round entertainer.

A M E R I K A   E S P E R A N T I S T O

# AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

WITH WHICH IS COMBINED

## THE AMERICAN ESPERANTO JOURNAL

Entered as Second-Class Matter October 1, 1907, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3rd, 1879

Monata Revuo de la Lingvo  
Internacia

Redaktoro kaj Administranto

ARTHUR BAKER

A Monthly Magazine of the  
International Language

Editor and Manager

### ABONOJ

Unu numero, Sd. 20; jarabono, Sm. 2.05. Ni ne disdonacas provaj ekzemplerojn, sed postulas, ke ĉiu, kiu mendas ekzempleron, por kia ajn celo, pagu por tiu sama. Eksterlandanoj povas sendi aŭ internaciajn kuponojn aŭ naciajn poštmarkojn por provaj abonoj.

### TARIFO DE REKLAMADO

*Proporcio al disvendado*, niaj prezoj estas la plej malkaraj el ĉiuj revuoj esperantaj. Largo de kolonoj, 63 mmj; longo, 204 mmj.

Plena paĝo, Sm. 20.50; duonpaĝo, Sm. 10.25; kvaronpaĝo, Sm. 5.15; malpli ol kvarono, po 7 spesdekoj ĉiun metromilonon.

### MANUSKRIPTOJ

pri ia ajn temo, estas danke ricevataj kaj zorge legataj. Tiujn, kiujn ni ne povas uzi, ni ĉiam resendos, se oni kunmetis poštmarkojn.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Single number, ten cents; annual subscription, \$1.00. We do not distribute free sample copies, but require that every person who orders a copy, for whatever purpose, shall pay for it. For sample copies, foreigners may send international coupons or national postage stamps.

### ADVERTISING RATES

*In proportion to circulation*, our rates are the lowest of all Esperanto magazines. Width of column, 2 1-2 inches; length, 8 inches.

Full page, \$10.00; half page, \$5.00; quarter, \$2.50; less than quarter, basis 6 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch.

### MANUSCRIPTS

on any subject are gratefully received and carefully read. Those which we cannot use we shall always return, when accompanied by postage.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTA KOMPANIO

CHICAGO

### SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLUBS

AFTER the Chautauqua convention the list of Esperanto clubs which had been published as standing information in AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO was withdrawn pending certain revisions. These revisions were to have been supplied, with complete statistics, by the Association. This, however, has not been done, and we now urge all club secretaries to send us at once, for arrangement in the form of a permanent directory, the following information concerning their clubs:

Name of club.

Date of organization.

Number of active members.

Name and address of secretary, or person to whom correspondence should be sent. If you cannot send all this information without delay, send the name of club and secretary's address. Please

use a postal card, or at least a separate sheet of paper. We want the address of every organized group or class which has a duly elected correspondent. This information should reach us as early as possible for publication in the December number.

### MAGAZINES IN BUNDLES

DON'T forget that the price of five cents per copy in bundles of five or more is always in force on AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, and that if you buy a bundle and place them on sale with your dealer you'll receive credit at five cents a copy for all returned unsold. Don't write asking us for instructions as to return of unsold copies, but send them in, postpaid, accompanying them by request for cash or something else in a letter by same mail. With all bundle orders we send, *when requested*, a display card advertising Esperanto and the magazine.

# ESPERANTO

THE following list of prices is submitted, not as the final dictum, but as an attempt to approximate the prices at which it will be possible to carry in stock a large line of Esperanto books. Much variation will be observed in the relative proportion to the European prices. The discounts of foreign publishers range from 10 to 50 per cent, with a decided majority giving the smaller discount. This, with the cost of importing, including on some items tariff and port fees, makes it quite impossible to sell at foreign prices. In this department there is no sentiment, but mere business.

As a matter of sentiment, however, it is well for the Esperantist to note that, if he pays a few cents more when buying from us than from Europe, any profit arising from his trade is turned at once into Esperanto propaganda in America. As a matter of justice to ourselves, furthermore, we wish to urge the point that no other American house is devoting its entire capital and whole energy to the Esperanto propaganda. We heartily thank our friends and customers who have made our success possible, and again assure them that every dollar sent us will be used to hasten the ultimate winning of Esperanto in America.

## TERMS

Invariably cash with order. Add eight per cent of the price for postage. This will be a little high on some books, low on others, but a fair average. No postage extra is charged for *The American Esperanto Book* or our own publications.

Copies of this book will be sent to club secretaries subject to payment when sold, but *not* to dealers or individuals.

## *Unavoidable Delays*

Our first orders on all books are in experimental quantities and our judgment as to the sale of a book is by no means infallible. Sometimes we order a dozen and sell only two; sometimes order fifty and sell a hundred. As a rule, any book listed in this catalogue is in stock and can be sent without delay, but the distance and difficulties attending importations make it impossible for us to guarantee immediate delivery. Customers are notified when delay is necessary.

## BOOK LIST

THE AMERICAN ESPERANTO BOOK.. \$1.00

Paper Edition, with Subscription, Free

In the first fifteen months after its publication more copies of this book were sold in America alone than the total circulation of the next most popular book in Great Britain and America during four years. The British Esperantist reviewed it as "the best manual yet issued." The April 1908 "Revuo" says: "There is in no country an Esperanto book better printed, with cleaner type, or on better paper than this elegant book. . . . Everything is carefully arranged. . . ." It contains 76 pages discussion of the grammar, with examples, 114 pages of the Zamenhof Exercises with translations and notes, and 130 pages Esperanto-English and English-Esperanto vocabularies. Bound in extra cloth. The Premium Paper Edition is printed on thin bible paper, paper cover

Five copies (cloth) prepaid .....	3.75
Book with Subscription, year .....	1.50
With Six-Months' Subscription .....	1.25
Year Combination in fives or more .....	1.20
Six Months Combination, fives or more ..	1.00

Our agents, dealers and clubs may buy in less than fives at the reduced rate. Anyone may become an agent by making an initial purchase of five or more Paper Book and Yearly Subscription .... 1.00  
Five or more, rate of ..... .75  
Paper Book and Six Months' Sub. .... .50  
This last combination is sold at a discount of 25 per cent to dealers and agents, and to clubs which act as dealers, charging their members full price. When cash accompanies order, paid subscription cards will be sent with premium books

Special Terms for American Esperanto Book  
Esperanto Clubs can have shipments of The American Esperanto Book, either binding, subject to payment when sold. Dealers and agents must remit with order. But dealers, agents or clubs may return unsold copies and receive credit or cash refund, less transportation charges. Get your book dealer to put in a small stock on these terms

The Esperanto Teacher .....

A simple course for non-grammarians.

Helen Fryer

Bullen's Lessons, paper .25; cloth .....

Most complete low-priced book; 100

pages, fine print

Cox Grammar and Commentary .....

An exhaustive treatise, too elaborate

for beginners, but should be in the

hands of every writer, teacher and

serious student. Cloth, 357 pages

Student's Complete Text-Book—O'Connor. \$0.50

Esperanto in Fifty Lessons..... .50

A conversational method, by Edmond

Privat

Esperanto-English Dictionary, Motteau	\$0.60	La Abatejo de Westminister	.15
The only such dictionary published; contains practically all Esperanto roots, with examples of applied suffixes		"Westminster Abbey," from Irving, O'Connor	
English-Esperanto Dictionary	\$0.60	La Antaudiro	.20
By O'Connor and Hayes (The large book is known as the Rhodes Dictionary). Contains about 12,000 common English words, with Esperanto translation; 200 pages, press-board cover		A two-act comedy for 9 men, 3 women	
Rhodes English-Esperanto Dictionary	2.00	La Faraono (Romano de Prus, Kabe)	.80
Unua Legolibro	.50	"The Pharaoh" is an entrancing story of ancient Egypt, and the translator is almost universally confessed the best Esperanto writer. Translated from the Polish. Three volumes at 60c each	
Graduated reading lessons, with conversations and model letter forms. The most popular and best Esperanto Reader, by Kabe. Pages, 179. Paper		La Kaprino de Sro. Seguin	.05
A First Reader (Lawrence)	.25	La Predikanto—Ecclesiastes, tr. Zamnhof	.25
Exercises and notes, part of text translated		Every student should read as much as possible of the Zamenhof style. The surpassing strength and simplicity of the original text is reproduced with great accuracy in this book	
Konkordanco de Ekzercaro	.40	La Psalmaro	.70
Citations on the use of each word and root in the Ekzercaro, and a valuable help for the thorough student.		Book of Psalms, tr. Zamenhof	
Polish Text-Book	\$0.30	La Lauroj	.60
Polish Word-Book	.25	(Premium stories from "La Revuo")	
Esperanto Sintakso	.45	La Ventego (Shakespeare) cloth	.75
An international text-book, wholly in Esperanto		Makbeto	.60

#### PHONOGRAPH CYLINDERS

No. 1—Pronunciation Practice	\$1.00
No. 2—Exercises, American Esperanto Book	1.00
No. 2—"La Feino," " " " "	1.00
No. 3—Conclusion of "La Feino"	1.00

Note important change of prices in advertisement on cover page.

Aladin: au, La Mirinda Lampo	.25
Translation, by Cox, from "Arabian Nights"	
Bardell Kontrau Pickwick	.20
Boks kaj Koks	.20
A one-act comedy for 2 men and 1 woman	
Bukedo (Essays by Charles Lambert)	.60
Elektitaj Fabeloj—Grimm's, tr. Kabe	.50
Hamleto	.60
From Shakespeare, by Zamenhof	
Ifigenio en Taurido	.60
(Dresden Congress Play). Especially translated by Dr. Zamenhof for the Fourth Congress. In his report of the congress, Prof. Grillon says of the play: "My pen refuses to write of that incomparable night!"	
Julio Cezaro (Shakespeare) cloth	.60
Kantaro (Thirteen Songs for Quartet)	.25
Komunista Manifesto	.50
A famous document which has been translated into nearly all languages. Widely accepted as the basis of scientific socialism. English and Esperanto text on opposite pages with accurate alignment make it a desirable reading book for beginners. Cloth, 128 pages	

La Abatejo de Westminister	.15
"Westminster Abbey," from Irving, O'Connor	
La Antaudiro	.20
A two-act comedy for 9 men, 3 women	
La Faraono (Romano de Prus, Kabe)	.80
"The Pharaoh" is an entrancing story of ancient Egypt, and the translator is almost universally confessed the best Esperanto writer. Translated from the Polish. Three volumes at 60c each	
La Kaprino de Sro. Seguin	.05
La Predikanto—Ecclesiastes, tr. Zamnhof	.25
Every student should read as much as possible of the Zamenhof style. The surpassing strength and simplicity of the original text is reproduced with great accuracy in this book	
La Psalmaro	.70
Book of Psalms, tr. Zamenhof	
La Lauroj	.60
(Premium stories from "La Revuo")	
La Ventego (Shakespeare) cloth	.75
Makbeto	.60
(From Shakespeare, D. H. Lambert)	
Rip Van Winkl	.25
Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" in a neat 32-page booklet	
Ordo de Diservo (Episcopal Church)	.20
Shi Klinighas Por Venki	.50
Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," translated by Motteau. Cloth, 79 pages. Cast, 6 men, 4 women	
Sub la Negho	.35
The winter diary of a young mountaineer	
Tri Unuaktaj Komedioj	.30
One for 11 persons, one for 9, one for 6	
Tutmonda Anekdotaro (Unua)	.10
Anekdotes from the English, to be followed by collections from other nations; 32 small pages	
Unua Protestant Diservo	.15
Chio—A set of fifty cards, each containing forty Esperanto words, with directions for playing a number of interesting games. By Winifred S. Stoner. Combines amusement with an excellent memory exercise. Printed on playing-card enameled bristol, round-cornered and packed in a neat carton. Post free for	
	.50

#### MAGAZINES BOUND

Amerika Esperantisto, Volume 1	3.50
Volume 2, \$1.00; Volume 3, \$2.00	
These volumes are nicely bound, stiff boards and cloth, gold side stamp. We are well supplied with Vol. 2, have a few of Vol. 3, and very few Vol. 1. Those who care to own a complete collection will do well to buy this year	

#### ESPERANTO BULLETIN

A monthly folio of propaganda, stuffed to the very edge of the paper with

condensed matter. Per year, 10c; five copies to one address, 25c; 10 copies, 50c; 100 one year to one address, \$44.50. Clubs which order these for distribution to members must have the members sign subscription blanks, for the inspection of the postal authorities in Chicago. Extra copies of any one number, rate of one-half cent per copy. The following numbers are ready:

Number Two, October, '08. Sample..... .01  
"How to Start an Esperanto Club and Keep it Going," adapted from booklet of W. M. Page, Edinburgh Society; Constitution and By-Laws of the Esperanto Association of North America, with official directory; Model Constitution for Local Clubs; Synopsis of Grammar; Book List

September number is sold out and will not be reprinted. Eleventh thousand of October number now on sale. Begin all new subs. with October.

#### FOREIGN MAGAZINES

Twelve Copies, assorted titles..... \$1.00  
We do not supply free samples of foreign magazines. A bundle of twelve back numbers, assorted titles, will be mailed for \$1.00. We shall be pleased to supply specified titles if we have them. In ordering single numbers, always mention substitute, as we do not undertake to guarantee delivery except on yearly subscriptions. These we furnish at an advance of 15 to 20 per cent over foreign prices, to cover cost of exchange and postage

#### NEWSPAPER ENGRAVINGS

No. 1—Half-Column Newspaper Size..... .25  
No. 2—Single-Column ..... .50  
No. 3—Double-Column ..... 1.00

These prices are not for original engravings, but for copper duplicates. They are furnished at cost for the purpose of illustrating propaganda articles in your home papers. At present we have the following subjects only, in sizes noted:

Dr. Zamenhof; 1, 2, 3  
Winifred Stoner, child Esperantist; 1, 2, 3  
Major Straub, U. S. representative Dresden, 1, 3

#### POST CARDS

Raising the Flag at Chautauque, two for.. .05  
Group of Esperantists, two for..... .05  
These cards are triple size, folding, on high-finish board. The engravings appeared in August number of magazine, which is now sold out. They are highly desirable souvenirs of the First American Convention

Grammar Propaganda Cards, 50 for 13c; 100 ..... .25  
Amerika Invitas la Kvinan, five for..... .05  
A travesty on Bartholdi's "Liberty" showing the statue holding a green star; entrance to New York Harbor, with Brooklyn Bridge. Two colors ..... .05  
Esperanto Flag Card (Mrs. Bird), two..... .05

#### AMERICAN MAGAZINES

Most of our subscribers understand that the whole business of this house is to push the propaganda of Esperanto in every possible manner. Send your subscriptions to other magazines and newspapers of the United States through us. We receive commissions on all American publications. You will save the exchange, save writing an additional letter and we will receive a commission which will be promptly invested in the Esperanto propaganda. Remember that our sole business is to push Esperanto, and buy all books and magazines through us

#### PROPAGANDA PAPER

Elements of Esperanto, 16-page pamphlet; 10 for 10c; 50 for 30c; 100 ..... .50  
Delivered, per 1,000, \$4.60; if sent collect, \$3.00. Any club can have 5,000 with name and address, and other matter, for \$15.00; or a special edition of same matter on four large pages, not folded, 5,000 copies for \$5.00. Two or three weeks' delay on delivery of special orders

"What is Esperanto?" Free for postage, per lb. ..... .08  
A special circular, 6 x 9 inches, fine heavy book paper. One side propaganda display matter, the other publisher's first announcement of American Esperanto Book. Several thousand remain to be distributed free for postage. About 100 to the pound

Troiseme Congres Universel..... \$0.05  
With a French title, this is a pamphlet of 54 large pages reprinted clippings from the English press about Esperanto and the Cambridge Congress. It is a formidable propaganda document, which the Central Office permits us to distribute free. The 5c covers only postage expenses and tariff. Very valuable for help in preparing newspaper articles

"Amerika Esperantisto," per pound..... .04  
Several hundred copies of this magazine, issues of April, May, June and July, 1908. Some slightly soiled. The rate on this class of matter is four cents per pound, and a bundle will be sent free on receipt of postage. We reserve right to refund and cancel orders sent us, and to mark each copy "sample"



VOLUMO IV

CHICAGO DECEMBER MCMVIII

NUMERO V

(OFICIALA PARTO)

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION  
OF NORTH AMERICA

Offices, 3981 Langley Avenue, Chicago. E. C. Reed, Secretary  
Benedict Papot, Chairman Publications Committee

LETTER OF D. ZAMENHOF

Varsovia, Dzika No. 9, 20-X-1908

To Mr. Edwin C. Reed, Secretary of the *Esperanto Association of North America.*

Kara Sinjoro:

Mi ricevis vian leteron de 20-IX. Al niaj Amerikaj samideanoj vi povas sciigi ke mi promesis al Sroj. Forman kaj Privat ke mi penos veni al la Esperantista kongreso en Ameriko kaj mi certe faros ĉion, kion mi povos, por plenumi mian promeson. Sed diri jam nun kun *plena certeco* ĉu mi povos veni nun estas ankoraŭ ne eble, ĉar la afero dependas de kelkaj cirkonstancoj, kiujn mi nun ne povas ankoraŭ antauvidi.

Antaŭ ĉio ĝi dependas de la stato de mia sano. En la nuna tempo ĝi bedaŭrinde ne estas tre bona; mi tamen esperas, ke ĝis la somero ĝi denove resanigos kaj mi povos entrepreni la grandan vojagon.

Grandaj vojaĝoj kaj longa restado for de mia hejmo estas por mi afero *tre malfacila*, ĉar tio ne sole estas ligita por mi kun grandaj elspezoj, kiuj por mi

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of September 20th. To our American fellow-thinkers you can tell that I promised Sroj. Forman and Privat that I would try to come to the Esperanto Congress in America, and I certainly shall do everything that I can to fulfill my promise. But to state at this time with *full assurance* whether I shall be able to come, is still impossible, because the matter depends on some circumstances which I cannot yet foresee.

Especially it depends upon the state of my health. At this time it unfortunately is not very good; yet I hope that by summer it will again improve and I shall be able to undertake the great voyage.

Great voyages and a long distance from home are *very difficult matters for me*, because it is not only involved with great expense for me, which is for me

estas sufiĉe senteblaj, sed ĝi devigas min por kelka tempo *forjeti mian medicinan praktikon* (t. e. la fonton de miaj enspezoj) kaj—kio estas la plej grava—ju pli longe mi restas for de mia hejmo, des pli ruiniĝas mia medicina praktiko, ankaŭ por poste. La Amerika kongresoj postulus de mi me sole pli grandajn elspezojn ol la aliaj kongresoj, sed ankaŭ pli longan restadon for de la hejmo. Vi sekve povas kompreni, ke mi, ne estante riĉulo, povas entrepreni la Amerikan vojaĝon nur en tia okazo, se montrigos, ke mia veno Amerikon estas efektive *tre grava por nia afero*.

Tial mi devas atendi kelkan tempon ĝis mi sciigos pri la *karaktero*, kiun la Amerika kongreso esperas havi. Kiam la Konstanta Komitato de la Kongresoj (kies prezidanto estas generalo Sebert) sciigos min, ke via kongreso estas preparita bone kaj ke ni povas atendi de ĝi grandan sukceson por nia afero, tiam mi uzos ĉiujn miajn fortojn por nepre veni al la kongreso.

Via,

—Zamenhof.



#### CONCERNING THE FIFTH

We have the fifth international Esperanto Congress. Of course! The fourth congress voted that we should have it and the secretary of the Konstanta Kongresa Komitato informs us officially that the fifth congress is just as important as the fourth or the sixth.

Only, by a strange coincidence, said secretary had a vote passed electing an assistant secretary to take his place at the fifth congress, for he does not intend to be present and writes furthermore that he does not want to have anything to do with it.

And the Sixth congress is to take place in Barcelona at the same time or almost at the same time, as the fifth congress, and the European Esperanto press conveniently happens to forget the fifth congress—which is only for Americans and does not count anyhow—and is already starting to boom Barcelona.

sufficiently important, but it compels me for some time to *throw away my medical practice* (that is, the source of my income) and—what is most important—the longer I remain away from home, the more my medical practice becomes ruined for the future. The American Congress would require from me not only greater expense than the other congresses, but also a longer absence from home. You, therefore, can understand that I, not being a rich man, can undertake the American trip only in such case, if it were shown that my coming to America would really be *very important* for our affair.

Therefore I must wait awhile until I am acquainted with the character which the American Congress hopes to have. When the Constant Committee of the Congresses (whose president is General Sebert) assures me that your congress is prepared well and that we can expect from it a great success for our cause, then I shall use all my power to come unfailingly to the congress.

Yours,

ZAMENHOF.

Spain, having inside information as to the true state of affairs, serenely goes on with her preparations. Even Doctor Zamenhof now states that he will come only if we see the proper authorities and arrange matters to *their* satisfaction! (Whatever that may mean)

As the Frenchman says, "This is to laugh!"—but it is also enough to make every American grit his teeth and, just for the sake of asserting himself, turn to and get up the biggest national Esperanto congress that ever was and simply have a larger attendance at Chautauqua than the Europeans will have at Barcelona.

Then perhaps the gentlemen in whose keeping the fate of Esperanto seems now to rest will deign to cast a less scornful eye upon us—poor barbarians as we are—and they may even condescend to send someone over to take stock of America and report whether it

would be worth while for them to come over at some future convenient time.

What are you going to do about it? Are you going to lie down and be kicked and then ask the Konstanta Komitato to give you the core from the apple it gave to Spain, or are you going to get up and get your own apple?

There were 1400 Esperantists at Dresden. Why can we not have 1800 at Chautauqua? If we can show that to be a fact and not a mere idle dream, we shall have as many Europeans at our American Congress as would have come to the International and *we shall not owe anyone anything*.

This you can do and you alone can do it. The executive committee cannot do it. The general council cannot do it. After all is said and done, it is for you to decide and you must decide now. Whatever your decision is, we shall carry it out, but we must carry out the wishes of the entire Esperantistaro and not our own.

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*Note.*—Just as copy for the December number is given to the printers, a cablegram from General Sebert asks whether we will accept a postponement until the year 1910.

#### PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION

##### *Atesto pri Kapableco*

E. FRANKLIN FARQUHAR, Lafayette College, Pa.

MISS ALICE PATTEN, Dorchester Centre, Mass.

C. M. WIRICK, Chicago, Illinois.

MISS TILLIE LAMBOUR, Cincinnati, O.

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CHICAGO.—At the annual meeting of the Representative Council of the Illinois Esperanto Association, it was unanimously voted to join the E. A. of N. E.

ANACONDA, MONTANA.—The Anaconda Esperanto Society reports far greater success than its founders had hoped for, and is receiving inquiries from other

parts of the state. The officers would be pleased to have correspondence with all interested in Montana with a view to forming a state organization. The officers are: President, Prof. A. P. Hickson; Vice-president, Prof. F. S. Schmalle; Instructor, Prof J. J. Wedel; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Bertha E. Ware.

BARNESBORO, PENNSYLVANIA.—The Susquehanna Esperanto Group has been organized with headquarters at Barnesboro and has joined the national association. The officers are: President, Mr. Andrew Meisel, Carrollton, Pa.; Secretary and Instructor, Mr. Alfred A. Earle, Box 203, Barnesboro, Pa.

BOSTON.—Under the able instruction and leadership of Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, a class of about forty members meets every week in Dorchester Centre. They have formed the Dorchester Centre Esperanto Group, and, upon entrance, each member becomes a member of the Esperanto Association of North America, subscribes for the *Amerika Esperantisto*, and obtains a copy of the American Esperanto Book.

MASSILION, OHIO.—The Legendary Lore Club, of this city, has joined the E. A. of N. A. with twenty members. The secretary is Miss Nellie Evans, 56 N. Erie Street.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mr. John Jelinek, 900 N. Washington Street, is organizing the *Bohema Klubo Esperanta*, and has started correctly by joining personally and having his club join the association. This is the first Bohemian club in the country to officially join the association, although there are several in the process of organization.

MILWAUKEE.—Active steps are being taken to bring together all Esperantists of Wisconsin in a state organization, and to form clubs in the different cities. All interested are urged to write to Mr. Charles A. Vilas, P. O. Box 883, Milwaukee.

## NEW ENGLAND DIVISION.

Stansfield, George E., 588 Ferry St., New Haven, Conn.  
Cadman, William H., 40 Center St., New London, Conn.

## DORCHESTER (MASS.) GROUP.

Adams, Miss Katherine P., 7 Sillway St.  
Anderson, A. Lowell, 32 Selwyn St., Roslindale.  
Braislins, Rev. Edward, D. D., 30 Walton St.  
Badgley, L. A., 6 Waverly St., Roxbury.  
Bisbee, Miss Una Mae, 38 Torrey St.  
Brigham, Mrs. Florence G., 103 Ocean St., Dor. Center.  
Burgess, Arthur Irving, 7 Brunswick St.  
Clark, Miss Bertha E., 9 Brent St.  
Campbell, Miss Devena Goodwill, 24 Colonial Ave.  
Clark, Willis W., 9 Brent St.  
Coates, Miss Stella M., 183 Centre St., Boston.  
Coffin, Clifford Henry, 20 Medway St., Dorchester Center.  
Crosby, Mrs. Clarence B., 47 Dracut St., Dor. Center.  
Curtis, Paul Oliver, 18 Welles Ave.  
Donaldson, Mrs. Ida L., 6 Waverly St., Boston.  
Donaldson, Frank E., 6 Waverly St., Boston.  
Durkee, William C., 194 Boylston St., Boston.  
Friend, Mrs. Flora L., 50 Norfolk St., Dorchester.  
Frost, Miss Ruth Mae, Hotel Florence, Forest Place, Roxbury.  
Hughson, Leverett T., 1197 Adams St., Dorchester.  
Lanphear, Miss Anna Story, 20 Melville Ave.  
Longley, Miss Edith Louise, 11 Oakwood St.  
McIntire, Miss Isabel S., President's Hill, Quincy.  
Mills, Mrs. Jennie Bartlett, 215 Norfolk St., Dorchester.  
Nash, Miss Jessie Morie, 50 Norfolk St.  
Pettie, Miss Bertha A., 215 Norfolk St.  
Prescott, Miss Della, 4 Atherstone St.  
Salsman, Miss Martha Philbrook, 202 Safford St., Wollaston.  
Smith, Miss Ethel Maude, 286 Millet St., Dorchester Center.  
Smith, Miss Ora Lavinia, 20 Medway St., Dorchester Center.  
Smith, Roy Everett, 286 Millet St., Dorchester Center.  
Smith, Miss Vera Blanche, 47 Dracut St., Dorchester.  
Smith, John W., 7 Brookfield St., Roslindale.  
Spinney, Mrs. Jenny S., 11 Sillway St., Boston.  
Torrey, Miss Rosa Belle, 30 Welles Ave., Dorchester.  
Urban, Miss Grace E., 96 Milton Ave.  
Wares, Henry D., 697 Washington St.  
Wells, Miss Hazel B., 21 Walton St.  
White, Miss Gladys, 108 Alban St.  
Whorf, Miss Priscilla Smith, 76 Butler Road, Quincy.  
Wiggins, Miss Alice Deering, 76 Alban St., Dorchester.

## BOSTON ESPERANTO SOCIETY.

Harrison, F. G., 15 Prospect St., Everett, Mass.  
Anderson, Rev. R. P., 94 Day St., Jamaica Plain.  
Gough, John W., 83 Lauriat Ave., Dorchester.  
Hastings, N. H., 164 High St., Boston.  
Wade, Miss Emma M., 8 Woodbine St., Roxbury.  
Wilder, Miss Veronica O., 102 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.  
Hart, Mrs. George E., 542 Fourth St., South Boston.  
Hutchins, Mrs. Carroll, 11 Church St., Dedham.  
Campbell, Miss D. E., 113 Glendale St., Everett.  
Harrison, Mrs. F. G., 15 Prospect St., Everett.  
Cole, Miss Eva, 41 Chestnut St., Everett.  
Dow, Everett F., 527 Waltham St., West Newton.  
Graves, Miss Helen M., 58 Temple St., Boston.  
Patten, Miss Alice, 47 Rockwell St., Dorchester.  
Soderstrom, Miss Marie L., 262 Endicott Ave., Beachmont.  
Wittman, Miss Helene, 69 St. Germain St., Boston.  
Kellogg, Charles F., 35 Congress St., Boston.  
Meriam, Miss E. J., 50 Congress St., Boston.  
Durkee, H. B., 112 Magnolia St., Dorchester.  
Church, W. L., 176 Federal St., Boston.

## PORTLAND (MAINE) ESPERANTO SOCIETY.

McIntyre, Philip W., 17 Front St., South Portland.  
Marshall, Mrs. N. M., 626 Congress St., Portland.  
Foster, Charles L., 191 Middle Street.  
Kelsey, John A., 21 A. Pine Street.  
Stevens, Mrs. Edward W., 931 A. Congress St.  
McIntyre, Mrs. Philip W., 17 Front St., South Portland.  
Carr, Mrs. William P., 74 Glenwood Ave., Portland.  
Kelsey, Mrs. John A., 21 A. Pine St.  
De Grys, Mrs. Viola, 9 C. Street.  
Church, Miss Edith, Chase House.  
Whitney, Miss Kate D., 365 Spring St.

Bishop, Miss Mary E., 121 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.  
King, Henry P., 11 Monument Square, Portland.  
Tinker, Matson, 217 Vaughn St.  
Campbell, Charles E., 141 High St.  
Doten, Roswell F., 235 State St.  
Perkins, William E., 19 Tremont St.  
Alden, Harley R., Freeport, Maine.  
De Witt, H. S., D. M. D., Middletown, New York.  
Jones, Embert L., Gorham, Maine.  
Eaton, Thomas H., 187 Middle St., Portland.  
Fox, James C., The Columbia, Portland.  
Purrington, Marshall H., 187 Middle Street.  
True, Latham, Y. M. C. A. Building.  
Waite, Rev. C. L., 7 Glenwood Ave.  
Jones, Rev. William S., 24 Hartley Street.  
Hunt, Ralph W. E., 517 Congress St.  
McGeoch, William S., 440 St. John St.  
Gray, John E., M. D., 730 Congress St.  
Small, Harold W., 112 Park Street.  
Smart, Raymond A., 38 Bramhall St.

## NEW YORK DIVISION.

Day, Rev. S. Hamilton, Miller Ave., Chautauqua.  
Connable, Mrs. Mary, Niagara Hotel, Buffalo.  
Manning, Mrs. Courtland, 135 Norwood Ave., Buffalo.  
Nicewouger, George B., 117 W. Water St., Elmira.  
Revell, Fleming H., 158 Fifth Ave., New York.  
Armstrong, Miss, 1 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.  
Reid, William M., 17 Kelley Ave., Woodside.  
Lewis, Miss Margaret W., 129 North Portland Ave., Brooklyn.  
Greene, C. Ronald, 361 Classon Ave., Brooklyn.  
Dauber, Mrs. A. S., 303 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn.  
Gerth, Miss Frida E., 1377 Lexington Ave., New York.  
Ledonne, Gerard, 207 E. 16th St., New York.

## EASTERN DIVISION.

van Nortwick, E. H., Vineland, N. J.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Reilly, Peter, 133 N. 13th Street.  
Stilwell, Charles B., 803 Witherspoon Building.  
Raycheff, Nicholas, 1221 Arch Street.  
King, Miss Frances, 439 South 51st Street.  
Rambo, H. E., 2044 North 13th Street.  
Orsatti, Louis A., 1536 Samson Street.  
Wenzell, Jos. S., 922 North Warnock Street.  
Bratton, Mrs. Anna Marea, 1415 Montgomery Ave.

## SUSQUEHANNA ESPERANTO GROUP.

Meisel, Andrew, Carrolltown, Pa.  
Earle, Alfred A., Barnesboro, Pa.  
Slater, Hugh T., Barnesboro.  
Farabaugh, Michael, Carrolltown.  
Farabaugh, Charles, Carrolltown.  
Kline, Alcuin D., Carrolltown.  
Ritter, Miss Olive, Barnesboro.  
Binder, John, Barnesboro.  
Mancher, J. V. Carrolltown.  
Overberger, B. J., Carrolltown.  
Lauer, W. J., Carrolltown.  
Huber, Ambrose, Carrolltown.

## CAPITOL DIVISION.

Jelinek, John, 900 North Washington St., Baltimore, Md.  
Spiers, Rev. Junius B., 301 S. Pine St., Richmond, Va.  
Spillman, W. J., 3153 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.  
McIntyre, R. R., 959 Mississippi St., Memphis, Tenn.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Baudy, Hubert A., 121 Broughton St., West, Savannah, Ga.  
Haupt, Vernon B., 1004 Avenue K., Crowley, La.  
Abbott, Mrs. Caroline Hill, Daytona, Fla.  
Parker, John Harvey, 14 Taylor St., West, Savannah, Ga.

## OHIO VALLEY DIVISION.

Scott, Mrs. Emma Moore, 1312 Purdy Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.  
Ross, Prof. J. Walter, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Hamilton, Mrs. W. S., Wheeling, W. Va.

Bailey, Raymond C., 718 Juliana St. Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 Bailey, Mrs. R. C., Highland Cottage, Terra Alta, W. Va.  
 Stoner, Winifred Sackville, Jr., Evansville, Ind.  
 Stockinger, Miss Emma, Versailles, Ind.  
 Barnes, Hiram Payson, D. D., 122 King Ave., Columbus, O.  
 Kibler, Edward, Newark Trust Co. Bldg., Newark, O.  
 Peacock, David, 3449 Wilson Ave., Cincinnati, O.  
 Peacock, Grover Wallace, 3449 Wilson Ave., Cincinnati, O.  
 Perin, Buchanan, 607 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati.  
 Vance, Miss Mary E., 4411 Ashland Ave., Norwood, O.  
 LEGENDARY LORÉ CLUB, MASSILLON, O.  
 Albrecht, Miss, 94 North Street.  
 Albrecht, Miss Emma, 94 North St.  
 Albrecht, Miss Edith, 94 North St.  
 Beatty, Mrs. Jane, 275 E. Main St.  
 Bowman, Miss May, 64 N. Mill St.  
 Crawford, Miss Ella, 160 E. Main St.  
 Davis, Miss Mary, 112 N. Hill St.  
 Erwin, Mrs., Henry Street.  
 Graybill, Miss Dessie, 183 E. Main St.  
 Moses, Mrs., 1004 W. Tuscarawas St.  
 Moses, Miss Laura, 1004 W. Tuscarawas St.  
 Mong, Miss Martha B., 123 Prospect St.  
 McMillan, Miss Estella, 116 N. High Street.  
 Pepper, Miss, 67 Green Street.  
 Patterson, Miss Jennie, Houston Street.  
 Sprankle, Mrs. Iva, Wellman Street.  
 Smith, Miss Helen, Locust Street.  
 Young, Miss Alice, N. Lincoln Ave.  
 Mong, Miss Mabel, 123 Prospect St.  
 Evans, Miss Nellie, 56 N. Erie Street.

## CENTRAL DIVISION.

Grover, Alison Sanford 386 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee.  
 Czachurski, Anthony Bernhard, 462 Grove St., Milwaukee.  
 Adams, Miss Lillian Olga, Kewaunee, Wisconsin.  
 Eastman, Otis M., Association Hall, Champaign, Ill.

## CHICAGO.

Latham, Harry H., 6033 Monroe Ave.  
 Upton, Mrs. A. L., 302 Belden Ave.  
 Upton, Mr. A. L., 302 Belden Ave.  
 Fox, Mrs. Walter H., 2159 Clarendon Ave.  
 Piper, Mrs. H. H., 1437 Windsor Ave.  
 Piper, Mr. H. H., 1437 Windsor Ave.  
 Hubbard, Mrs. F. E., 1102 Granville Ave.  
 Hubbard, Mr. F. E., 1102 Granville Ave.  
 Crane, Frank J., 13402 Buffalo Ave.  
 Davis, Albert H., 1521 Jackson Boulevard.  
 Downs, Wm. Andrew, 230 Francisco Ave.  
 Eastman, Frank M., 171 S. Albany Ave.  
 Ford, Russel R., 537 S. Richmond Ave.  
 Fornoff, Gustav F., 52 W. 19th Street.  
 Hakanson, Arthur F., 1553 N. Artesian Ave.  
 Larsen, Frank W., 1187 Wilcox Ave.  
 Mall, Frank E., 742 S. Troy Street.  
 Mathieu, Joseph Ed., 513 W. Polk St.  
 Mellen, George Z., 278 Irving Ave.  
 Mellen, Wm. Paul, 278 Irving Ave.  
 Rasmussen, C. Roy, 1465 Smalley Ct.  
 Reitz, Walter Richard, 1497 Park Ave.  
 Scheckler, Harvey H., 331 W. Van Buren St.  
 Apfelbach, Henry J., 200 Center St.  
 Boettiger, Louis A., 1375 Smalley Ave.  
 Friedman, Bernard, 600 W. Taylor St.  
 Ginsberg, Ralph H., 694 Millard Ave.  
 Goodman, Ben K., 157 Johnson St.  
 Hein, Edward, 2300 S. 44th Ave.  
 Johansen, Oscar, 800 N. 41st Ct.  
 Katzenburg, Herman S., 504 S. Paulina St.  
 Norton, Edward C., 558 Springfield Ave.  
 Severinghouse, Milton G., 526 S. Waller Ave.  
 Sokol, George G., 721 W. 19th St.

## PRAIRIE DIVISION.

Bowers, Miss Alice M., Cor. Adams and Elm St., Creston, Ia.  
 Ronald, Thomas J., Orient, Iowa, R. 1.  
 SIOUX CITY ESPERANTO SOCIETY.  
 Keitges, John, Gen. Del., Sioux City, Ia.  
 Brodkey, Max, 716 Fourth Street.  
 Pierce, Francis, Dorman's Crossing, Sioux City.  
 Toner, John, 812 Seventeenth Street.  
 Cannon, John, 813 Wall Street.  
 Brown, Mrs. Margaret, 2304 Cornelia Ave., M. S.  
 Brodkey, Miss Mollie, 607 Main Street.

## WESTERN DIVISION.

Hall, Charles R., Berkeley, California.  
 McGovern, Mrs. Janet B., Fay, Lincoln Co., Nevada.  
 Holt, Petro Johnson, 26 E. First St., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Kotinsky, Jacob, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
 Griswold, Walter Vincent, Attalia, Wash.  
 Zent, Frank P., Everett, Washington.

## TACOMA, WASH.

Wendell, Lehman, 3217 North 24th Street.  
 Wendell, Miss Ida Marie, 3217 N. 24th St.  
 Leif, Frank, 1936 South L Street.  
 Anderson, Tekla E., 2132 South M Street.

## SEATTLE, WASH.

Drake, Mrs. F. R., 1017 E. Marion Ave.  
 Guynn, Lincoln, 1061 E. Mercer Street.  
 Gray, Miss Lucy B., 310 Sixth Ave., North.  
 Gorham, L. H., Box 197, Univ. Station.  
 Fox, Lent, 1111 Columbia Street.  
 Ferris, D. C., 409 West Republican Street.  
 Rivers, Fred, 1114 Sixth Ave.  
 Boan, J. M., 2020 Yesler Way.  
 Merriam, J. A., 1216 East John Street.  
 Bingham, J. O., 1930 Ninth Ave., West.  
 Holmes, Miss Kate M., 215 23rd Ave., North.  
 Smith, Adius, 1120 Union Street.  
 Welman, Victor A., Youngstown Station.

## LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Smith, Miss Irene E., 3957 South Hill Street.  
 Smith, Miss Edna L., 3957 S. Hill Street.  
 Gochenauer, Miss Mabel, 720 Court Street.  
 Granland, John O., 506 South Flower Street.  
 Gochenauer, Mrs. L. Belle, 208 So. Figueroa St.  
 Bernard, Miss Grayce, 3724 Wall Street.

## ANACONDA, MONT.

Austin, Arthur, 708 Locust Street.  
 Hill, Miss Elsie B., 416 Birch Street.  
 McDonald, Miss Agnes, 115 E. Fourth St.  
 Gleeson, Miss Helena M., 709 Locust Street.  
 Ryan, Frances, 120 E. Fourth Street.  
 Hamilton, Miss Dora, 120 E. Fourth Street.  
 Hughes, Miss Margaret Mary, 222 W. Third St.  
 O'Day, Miss Mary L., 218 Maple Street.  
 Coleman, Frank D., 708 Locust Street.  
 Hayden, Ralph, 608 Hickory Street.  
 Wells, Ben T., 708 Locust Street.  
 Showers, Miss E. Sophie, 508 Locust St.  
 Frick, Frederick F., 508 Locust Street.  
 Gunnise, Mrs. J. T., Montana Hotel.  
 Morton, John Henry, Sixth Street.  
 Gaily, Mrs. Isabel Tracy, 302 West Third St.  
 Peters, Miss Betty, 604 Maple Street.  
 Sutherland, Miss Annie Mathison, Anaconda.  
 Blackstone, Miss Jessie E., 514 W. Park Street.  
 Kerns, Ralph W., 604 Maple Street.  
 Bryan, Thomas Peyton, 310 West Third Street.  
 French, Miss Mayme F., 604 Maple Street.  
 Kerns, Mrs. R. W., 604 Maple Street.

## CANADIAN DIVISION.

Helliwell, Mrs. L. de L., 74 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.  
 Lucas, Miss Lillian, 877 Spadina Ave., Toronto.  
 Howorth, Mrs. J. E., 629 Huron St., Toronto.



FINO DE LA OFICIALA PARTO



# ESPERANTO CLUB DIRECTORY

THE name of any Esperanto Club, with address of the corresponding officer, will be published in this Directory free. All clubs are urged to see that the information given here is correct. Additional data concerning any club—full list of officers or members, date and place of meeting, etc., is of value to the club and a convenience to others who may wish to visit. For such ADDITIONAL matter we quote a special rate of five cents per line. Have your membership lists published, and follow each month with list of new members!

### CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES: Auxiliary Language Association; Prof. James Main Dixon, University of California  
LOS ANGELES: Esp. Society, Room 102 Blanchard Studio Bldg.  
SAN DIEGO: Dr. C. G. Gearn, 2545 Front St.  
SAN FRANCISCO: Mrs. P. Renne, 604 Broderick St.  
SAN FRANCISCO: New Church Esperanto Society, Frank B. Austin, 1624 O'Farrell St.

### COLORADO

COLORADO ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION: Mrs. Maude W. Miks, 2622 Gilpin St., Denver.

### CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN: Rolland B. Moore, Box 700.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON: Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, 206 Penn. Ave.  
IDAHO

BOISE: High School Esperanto Club, Otoe Montandon, 818 Washington St.

### ILLINOIS

CHICAGO ESPERANTO SOCIETY: Meetings every Thursday at 8:00 sixth floor No. 26 Van Buren St. Any elevated train to Adams St. station. Visitors are always welcome. Benedict Papot, president; telephone West 1662, residence 1038 Jackson Boulevard. J. B. Replogle, secretary, 1072 West Polk St.

CRETE: Miss Cora Buchanan.

CHICAGO: Bohemian Esperanto Club, Dr. B. F. Simonek, 544 Blue Island Ave.

ELGIN: Joseph J. Burita, 114 Crighton Ave.

ROCKFORD: Derwent Whittlesey, 1815 Elm Street.

### INDIANA

ANGOLA: Mrs. Luella R. Camp

EVANSVILLE: Klubo de Geknaboj; Karl Knecht, Evansville Courier

EVANSVILLE: Klubo de Gesinjoroj; Chas. Lawson.

EVANSVILLE: La Feliča Klubo; Winifred Sackville Stoner, Jr.

FORT WAYNE: Rabbi Harry Ettelson

INDIANAPOLIS: Miss Mary L. McEvoy, 21 E. Ohio St.

NEWBURGH: Mrs. William Warren

NEW HARMONY: Miss Anna B. Ford.

TERRE HAUTE: J Cliff Anderson.

VERSAILLES: Miss Emma Stockinger

### IOWA

DES MOINES: Charles Gay, 24th and Ingersoll Ave.

DES MOINES: Esperanta Grupo, 632 E. Grand Ave.

CRESTON:

FONTANELLE: Mrs. A. H. McDermid

STORM LAKE: Kolegia Esperanta Grupo, Prof. Geo. Fracker

RUNNELS: Mrs. C. W. Bufkin

SIOUX CITY: Max Brodkey, 716 Fourth St.

### GEORGIA

ATLANTA: Atlanta Esperantista Rondo Mrs. Geo. D. Exley, 125 Park Ave.

### KANSAS

MANHATTAN: State Agricultural College Esperanto Club; Prof. H. F. Roberts

LEWIS: Dr. Elmer E. Haynes

### MAINE

ROCKLAND: L'Espero Esperanto Society; Mrs. A. D. Bird, 40 Camden St.

PORTLAND: Herbert Harris, "The Churchill"

### MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST: Agricultural College Esperanto Club; E. Victor Bennett, 25 N. College

BEVERLY: Frank A. Foster, 12 Lennox St.

BOSTON: Elliott Snow, Navy Yard

BOSTON: Esperantaj Pioniroj, Wm. J. Graham, Perkins Institute, South Boston

CONCORD: Concord School Esperanto Club, Thos. R. Herbert Jr.

HAVERHILL: Charles H. Morrill, 76 Merrimack St.

NORTH BROOKFIELD: Miss Achsah L. Witter

CAMBRIDGE: Mrs. Estelle M. H. Merrill, 45 Bellevue

CAMBRIDGE: Harvard Esperanto Society, N. W. Frost, 32 Hollis Hall

NEWTON CENTRE: Marsh Esperanto Club, F. W. Woolway 77 Union St.

SOUTH BOSTON: La Verda Stelo, Miss Marie Heddermon, 111 M. St.

WORCESTER: Herbert K. Cummings, Polytechnic Inst.

### MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS: Chas. D. Blaker, R. F. D. 1, Station F.

ST. PAUL: E. J. McKinney, 405 Charles St.

WINONA: Thomas B. Hill, 309 East Fifth St.

### MISSOURI

ST. JOSEPH: Mrs. Josephine Riley, 807 N. 22nd St.

### MONTANA

ANACONDA: Miss Bertha E. Ware, 514 Oak St.

MISSOULA: Harry C. Walsh, care M. M. Co.

### NEBRASKA

OMAHA: Mrs. W. B. Howard, 4722 Capital Ave.

OMAHA: Esperanta Rondo, Mrs. R. B. Elliott, 323 Park Ave.

NEBRASKA CITY: J. T. Morey

ORD: First Nebraska Esperanto Club, Mrs. E. A. Russell

### NEVADA

SEARCHLIGHT: Dr. E. W. Newell

### NEW JERSEY

HAMMONTON: Miss Laura K. Seguine

### NEW MEXICO

TREMENTINA: Miss Alice D. Blake

### NEW YORK

AUBURN: Clarence F. Welsh, Recorder's Office

BROOKLYN: Mrs. H. D. King, 287 De Kalb Avenue.

CHAUTAUQUA: Rev. S. H. Day

### OHIO

OHIO ESPERANTO ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION: H. S. Blaine, Box 999, Toledo

CLEVELAND: Miss Carrie Southard, 1432 Highland Ave.

COLUMBUS: Esperanto Club of Ohio State University; Miss Emma Bower

PERRYSVILLE: L. S. Van Gilder

TOLEDO: H. S. Blaine, Box 999

### PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM: Lehigh Valley Esperanto Society; Chas. W. Rauch, 57 Spring Street

PITTSBURGH: Kenneth C. Kerr, 1100 Allegheny Ave.

GROVE CITY: J. B. Weaver, 311 Jackson St.

OIL CITY: Mrs. J. R. Adams, 123 Willis Ave.

WESTFIELD: Lloyd R. Watson, Cowanesque, Pa.

ERIE: La Espero Club, Miss Mamie Leo

### OHIO

CINCINNATI: Grover Peacock, 3449 Wilson Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati

CINCINNATI: Esperantista Grupo, Miss Mathilde Lamour, 11 Bella Vista

MASSILON: Legendary Lore Club, Miss Nellie Evans

### OREGON

MCMINNVILLE: Arthur McPhillips

PORTLAND: Rose City Esperanto Club, Chas. C. McDonald, 292 Weidler St.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

DE SMET: Vincent M. Sherwood

### WEST VIRGINIA

SHEPHERDSTOWN: Shepherd College Esperanto Society

Prof. Carl W. Littler

WHEELING: Geo. B. Wilson, Nat. Bank of West Virginia

### VIRGINIA

NORFOLK: Jamestown Esperanto Club, Leo V. Judson, 101 Wood St.

LAKE BAY: Home Esperanto Club, Fred Rivers

OLYMPIA: Miss Georgia Melville, Pacific Seminary

SEATTLE: Victor A. Welman, Youngstown Station

SPOKANE: R. Kerkhoven, care Inland Printing Co.

TACOMA: J. L. Wood, care Acorn Printing Co.

### WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE: Chas. A. Vilas, Box 883

MENOMINEE FALLS: W. H. Rintelman

PORTAGE: Rev. J. I. Cleland

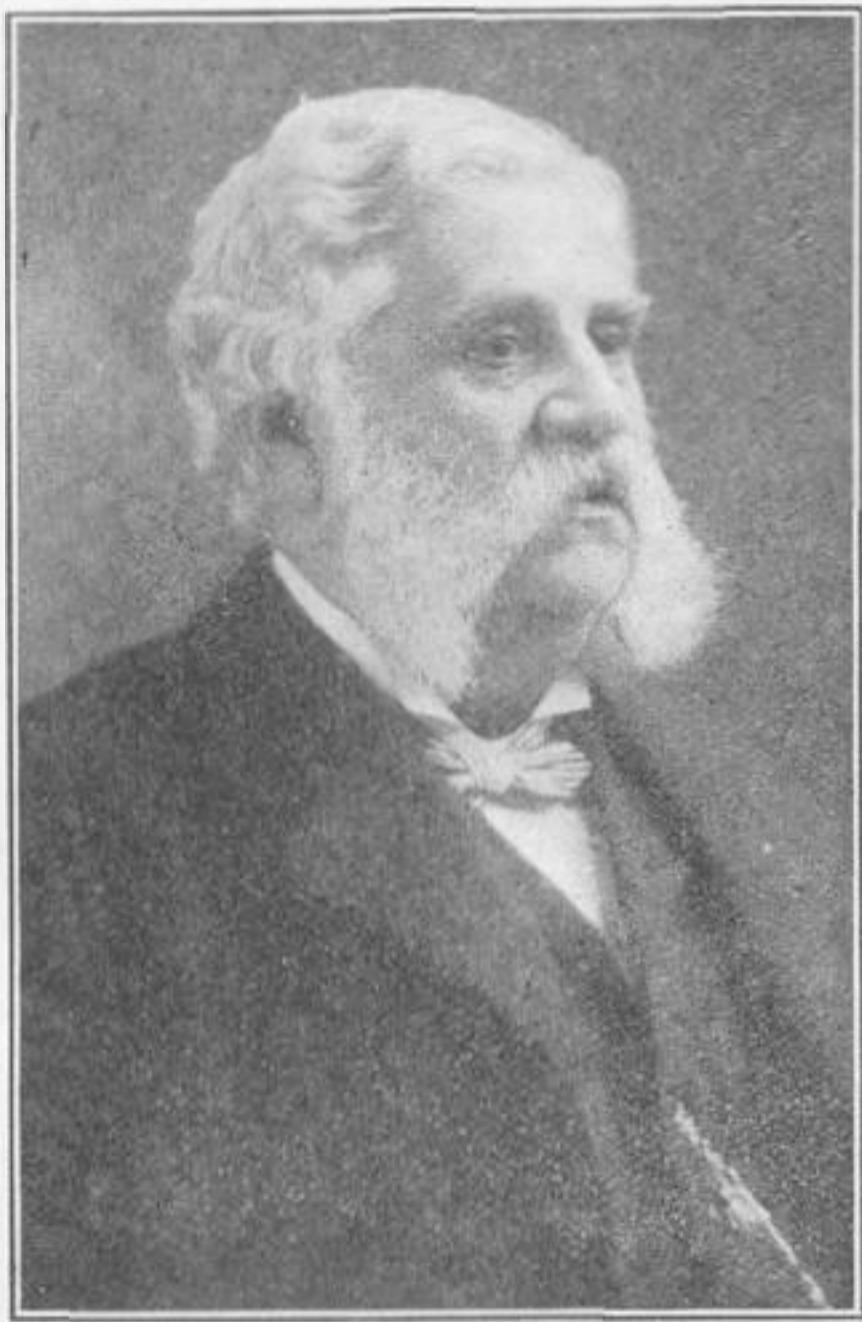
## THE OHIO ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION

ONE of the most important practical results of the Chautauqua Congress is shown in the organization of different state associations. The impetus given to propaganda there is bearing good fruit. Immediately following the Congress the West Virginia Esperanto Association was organized, on the occasion of the Moundsville Chautauqua. Ohio now comes to the fore with a strong organization, determined to see to it that "la afero" receives its full share of attention from the public in that state.

During the sectional meetings on Wednesday of the Congress a committee composed of Dr. Ivy Kellerman, of Columbus, Harry S. Blaine, of Toledo, and Walter S. Dute, of North Am-

by the strengthening of already existing organizations, and by all possible propaganda work, *including the permissive teaching of the language in the public high schools of the state.*"

Apropos of this last object there was introduced in the Ohio General Assembly during its last session a measure providing for the teaching of the language as an optional study in the high schools, but owing to the rush of work incident to the closing days of the legislature the bill was not acted upon by the House, although passed in the Senate. Mr. Ampt is authority for the statement that the bill will be reintroduced during the next session of the Assembly, under the auspices of the Association, when all possible pressure will be



W. M. AMPT



DAVID PEACOCK

herst, was appointed by the Ohio delegates present to prepare a constitution for a proposed Ohio association, and to submit same together with a list of officers to clubs and groups throughout the state, for their approval.

After the Congress the Committee commenced its work; from various state associations constitutions were secured, and these formed the basis of the Ohio fundamento. Good points were adopted, and those that seemed not good, or cumbersome, were rejected. Some original features were introduced, one of which will be found in the following paragraph.

The objects of the Association as stated in Article II of the Constitution are "to promote the study and use of the international language, Esperanto, throughout the state, by the formation of clubs, groups, and classes,

exerted for its passage. The bill of last year was introduced by Senator Harper, of Cincinnati, and was prepared by Mr. Ampt.

The officers of the Association as approved for the year 1908-9 are: President, W. M. Ampt, A. B., LL. B., Cincinnati; first vice president, Edward Kibler, LL. B., Newark; second vice president, Miss Tillie M. Lambour, Cincinnati; secretary-treasurer, Harry S. Blaine, Toledo. Councilors: Arthur A. Smith, Van Wert; John H. Vich, Cleveland; Walter S. Dute, N. Amherst; H. P. Barnes, D. D., Columbus; G. A. Billow, D. D. S., Dayton.

It is the intention of the Association to name a number of the eminentuloj of the state as honorary Vice-Presidents, thus giving the organization a high standing before the public. The acceptance of a number of these has

been secured, but the announcement of the complete list will be deferred until later. The list of patrons will include persons in all walks of life, and of all creeds, as illustrating the neutrality of Esperanto and its faculty of bringing people together.

It was with great regret that Ohio Esperantists learned of the intention of Dr. Kellerman to leave the state, to engage in work in Illinois. Her help in the formation of the Association was most valuable. Credit is also due to Mr. Kenneth C. Kerr, Secy. of the Pittsburgh Esperanto Club, and to Mr. Herbert M. Scott, Councilor of the E. A. of N. A., for their help and advice in the elaboration of the constitution.

The Ohio Esperanto Association will endeavor to systematize the efforts of individual workers throughout the state in the propaganda of Esperanto. It will aim to become a center of activity around which will grow up a virile body of samideanoj who will spread the doctrine to the uttermost parts of the state, and which will secure for the movement the stand-

that the Association should affiliate with the Esperanto Association of North America, requiring all its members to join that body. The following officers were elected: President,



DR. CLARA TODSON

Dr. Clara Todson, Elgin; vice-president, Rev. Floyd B. Hardin, Moline; secretary-treasurer, Edwin Perry, Elgin; councilors: J. Howard Pearson, Belvidere; Prof. Clark, Urbana.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—A large club was recently formed in Cleveland, with Miss Carrie Southard, of 1432 Highland Avenue, as the corresponding officer.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The *Minneapolis Esperanta Klubo* was organized on Monday, October 26th. The local paper, in reporting the event, says that about forty people were present, and the following officers were elected: President, C. H. Briggs; secretary, Rev. Charles D. Blaker; treasurer, E. T. White. It is proposed to establish eight classes in Minneapolis for the propagation of Esperanto, and the *Minneapolis Esperanta Klubo* will be the central organization in the movement.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.—The Edelweiss Chautauqua Circle is studying Esperanto, and at the regular meetings of the Circle the Esperantist members come half-an-hour early to hold a session in Esperanto.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences gives one of its rooms for the study of Esperanto—a fact which seems to bear much weight with the people of that town. The Manchester club is constantly growing in size and enthusiasm. The Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company recently printed one of its advertisements in Esperanto. The *Mirror* and the *Union*, local papers which have for years



HARRY S. BLAINE

ing and importance before the public which it deserves.

All Ohio Esperantists should give the new organization their hearty support by a prompt affiliation and coöperation.

#### ILLINOIS ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION.

This society held its annual meeting at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago Monday, October 26th. The most important business besides the election of officers was a decision

been widely quoted in the United States, give much space to Esperanto matters.

**ST. LOUIS.**—The St. Louis Esperanto Society was formed Tuesday, October 22, and has among its charter members some very prominent and influential people of the city. The first meeting was held in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society. The following are the officers: President, Dr. John Lausch; secretary and treasurer, Henry Choateau; librarian and corresponding secretary, Miss Mary Ketchum.

**BOSTON.**—The Boston Esperanto Society gives free lessons twice a week at the English High School. There are lessons for beginners at 7:30 p. m., and advanced classes at 8:30. The first meeting of the Boston Society took place October 15th, when a large proportion of the members were present and the outline of the work for the coming winter was prepared. The Society voted to join the Esperanto Association of North America. An ingenious scheme for arousing interest in Esperanto by the establishment of a permanent class was put forward by one of the members. He had already applied the scheme with great success, which was done in the following manner: A free lecture on Esperanto was given in a church. At the close of the lecture it was stated that a course of twelve lessons would be given upon the following conditions: At least six persons must apply, and the charge for the course would be \$2.50 apiece. For this every one would receive a year's subscription to AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, a copy of the American Esperanto Book, membership in the E. A. of N. A., and ten cents for every lesson he might attend. On these terms there was no difficulty in getting a class of over thirty members. We commend the plan to other propagandists. We should like to hear of still other plans for forming permanent classes and groups.—*J. F. TWOMBLY, Councilor for New England.*

**WICHITA, KANSAS.**—An Esperanto class has been formed under the leadership of Miss Viola Kinkead, 913 North Lawrence Avenue. The *Beacon* of October 24th has a column report and interview with Miss Kinkead.

**FAY, NEVADA.**—An indirect report, received through the Theosophical Esperanto League, says that Mrs. McGovern, the League's active agent at Fay, has succeeded in having Esperanto introduced into the public schools at that place.

**SEATTLE.**—The Seattle Esperanto Society held its regular yearly convention the 17th of September and elected the following officers: President, Chas. E. Randall; vice-president, Miss Florence Tarrant; secretary, Victor A. Welman. Twenty new members joined the club and classes were arranged for weekly instruction by Mr. Randall. The Seattle Club, with the help of the clubs of Portland, Tacoma, Spokane and other places, will arrange for

a convention to be held during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition the coming summer, and also for the founding of a Northwestern Esperanto Association, after the plan of the E. A. of N. A. All Esperantists in Oregon, Washington and Idaho are requested to send their names to Mr. Welman, care D. S. Johnson Music Co., Seattle, and receive a circular about the matters.

**PORTLAND, MAINE.**—The Portland Esperanto Society has elected Dana W. Fellows *konsulo*. A *konsulo*, by the way, is a person who has a permanent day address, keeps on hand information about Esperanto, and most important of all, is the source of aid and comfort to the stranger Esperantist who happens to visit the city and knows the address of the consulate.

**TACOMA.**—A private Esperanto club called *La Kvaro* was organized in Tacoma in 1907. The membership is limited, as the name indicates, and includes Misses Tekla Anderson, Ida M. Wendell, Messrs. Frank Lief and Lehman Wendell. The club holds meetings once a week, is using *Unua Legolibro* and translating Aesop's fables.

**EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.**—Secretary E. Moggs of the Y. M. C. A. has decided to have regular classes in Esperanto for the Y. M. C. A. boys during the winter. The president of the Indiana Esperanto Association, Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, has conceived the idea of placing AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO and the American Esperanto Text Book in every public library in Indiana. The librarians further are to be furnished with propaganda leaflets which they are to distribute free to those asking for information. Such a bureau of information has been opened for the past few weeks at Evansville's Public Library and has aroused much interest in Esperanto. Mrs. Stoner suggests that this plan be adopted by the officers of all state organizations, or if this is not possible, that samideanoj all over the United States should make sure that the official magazine and Mr. Baker's text book should be placed in the public library of the towns in which they live.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—A committee composed of Major Straub, Dr. Wm. J. R. Thonssen, J. W. Cheney and Chas. W. Stewart drafted a strong memorial to the Anti-Tuberculosis Congress on the use of Esperanto in certain official documents. This has been delivered to the president of the Congress and its consideration will be urged in every way possible between now and the next convening of the Congress. Esperantists who are members of that body or who have influence with any of its members should not forget that this is an important field of work.

**MILWAUKEE.**—A temporary organization of Esperantists has been effected in Milwaukee, and a meeting is soon to be held with every prospect of organizing on a permanent basis.



AN ESPERANTO CLUB IN THE WOODS OF MINNESOTA

a large club. Chas. A. Vilas of Milwaukee, whose address is Post Office Box 883, is coöperating with Rev. J. I. Cleland of Portage in the formation of a state society.

**UTICA.**—At the State Federation of Women's Clubs November 10th an address on Esperanto was given by Anna Maxwell Jones, of New York City.

**DETROIT.**—Dr. H. W. Yemans, the well-known Esperantist of the government service, now stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit, is endeavoring to organize the Esperantists of that city. An October issue of the *News Tribune* contains a half-page article on Esperanto and invites those interested in forming a club to communicate with Dr. Yemans.

**COLORADO.**—Dr. James Underhill, president of the Colorado Esperanto Association, is supplying a series of lessons in Esperanto to the *Idaho Falls Times*, a paper which gives many other evidences of life and up-to-date-ness besides its Esperanto department.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—The Philadelphia Esperanto Society re-organized for the year's work on October 20th, and elected the following list of officers: President, Ward Nichols, 652 Bulitt Building; vice-president, Dr. E. D. Burleigh, 1613 Green St., recording secretary and treasurer, Miss Alice Potter Ervin, 2225 North College Avenue; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. H. Lee, 4022 Green St., hon-

orary president and director of instruction, Prof. A. M. Grillon, 1221 S. 57th St.; councilors: Henry W. Hetzel, Moylan, Penna.; J. W. McGinley, 1937 East Cumberland St.; Peter Reilly, 133 North Thirteenth St.; H. E. Rambo, 2044 North Thirteenth Street. The club held an Esperanto Rally on November 10th and is distributing large quantities of advertising matter in the city. The president



PROF. A. M. GRILLON

of the Philadelphia club, Mr. Nichols, is one of the most tireless and persistent Esperantists in the country and has given many lectures in New Jersey. Like many others with a Philadelphia business address, his home is Atlantic City, and in addition to the inconvenience of doing Esperanto work o' nights in Quaker City, he has even resigned his position with the B. P. O. Elks! *Prosperu la Filadelfia!*

## EDWARD K. HARVEY

EDWARD K. HARVEY, of Boston, Treasurer of the Esperanto Association of North America, died October 27, 1908, from diphtheria and typhoid fever. He had been ill about three weeks.

Mr. Harvey was born in 1881 at Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland. He was of English and Scot parentage, his father being an officer in the British army. His family came to Nova Scotia while he was a boy and there he received his education. He graduated in 1901 from Dalhousie College, Halifax, with the degree of B. A. and with high honors in philosophy. He taught one year in Topsfield, Mass., and then for five years at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston. Last year he studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he did so well that he had received a scholarship for the present year. During the past two summers he had been one of those in charge of the Boys' Camp at Becket, Mass.

Mr. Harvey was only 27 years old. He was a comparative stranger in this country, and had therefore no particular political or social influence. He was a poor man, being obliged to work for his own living, and yet at the same time to save money for his education. He had enough to do without taking up the study of Esperanto and becoming one of its most active propagandists in this country. This, in spite of all his other work, he certainly was, and a propagandist of the very best kind—no mere dreamer—but one who inspired confidence in his hearers. He knew Esperanto, he realized its value and he was able to make others realize this, too. Unconsciously they received the idea that there must be something in Esperanto, or it would not have made so deep an impression on so "level-headed" a man.

Mr. Harvey first became acquainted

with Esperanto about five years ago from an advertisement of a shilling text-book in an English journal. He bought this book, studied the language diligently, obtained some real knowledge of it, used it in correspondence with foreigners and then began to let others know about it. He started a little class among the blind boys at Perkins Institution; with one or two others he founded the Boston Esperanto Society.

For the last four years he has been a very active worker "por nia afero." He has taught free classes, has given lectures and has answered many letters asking for information. Wherever he worked or happened to be—Perkins Institution, Boys' Camps, Institute of Technology—he has not merely been ready to answer questions and to help beginners. That was not enough for him; he thought that it was his business to arouse interest, to make every one *wake up* to the importance of Esperanto. And he did this without any "fanfaronado"—simply, affably, but with a steady persistence that in the end generally obtained what he wanted. His greatest triumph was the introduction of Esperanto as a subject of study, to be taught by one of the regular instructors, in a conservative college such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In the summer of 1907, he attended the Third Congress of Esperantists in Cambridge, England. Three blind delegates from this country went with him to that Congress. After the Congress, he visited South Russia, where he spent several weeks, and where he used only Esperanto. He taught a group of Russian Esperantists how to play American football; and he introduced Esperanto into the great school for the blind at Kief. He obtained some very interesting photographs on his visit to Rus-

sia. These he exhibited at the Chautauqua Congress last summer, where many readers of the Esperantist must have heard him and had the pleasure of meeting him.

Officially, Mr. Harvey has been an

did more than his share of the work and yet he never seemed to think that he had done anything but his duty.

We Esperantists have lost in him the best type of a propagandist, and the Association a capable officer. But to



EDWARD K. HARVEY

examiner for the Atesto pri Kapableco, Secretary of the Boston Esperanto Society, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Esperanto Association and Treasurer of the Esperanto Association of North America. In all these positions he proved his great value. He was always to be depended upon, he always

those who had a share in his friendship, the loss is far greater. The mere chance acquaintance regrets the passing away of a character so fair-minded, so simple in its integrity; we, his friends, mourn for one whom we know to be in the best sense a Christian soldier, a man—*viro*.

JOHN FOGG TWOMBLY.

## POR LA KOMENCANTO

This department is edited by Edwin C. Reed, principal of The American School of Esperanto. Send inquiries to Mr. Reed, care of this magazine.

How shall I translate the English word "occasionally" in the sense of "some times?" Can *okaze* be used to translate this?

*Okaze* may be used to translate this in some cases, but means rather "by chance," containing the idea of a single happening instead of repeated action. *Okazo* is the translation for "chance," "occurrence," "opportunity." By far the better word for "occasionally" is *iafoje*. Can the verb *preni* have as wide a scope of meaning in Esperanto as "to take" has in English? Is it correct to say *Mi prenis la vagonaron* for "I take the train?" Likewise would "*Mi kaptis la vagonaron*" be a possible translation for "I caught the train?"

*Preni* is very generally used, but not so freely as in English. The meaning of the English should be grasped and this, rather than the words themselves, translated into Esperanto. For instance "to take leave" is correctly rendered *diri adiaŭ* or simply *adiaŭi* but "to take notice" would be *atenti pri* or *atente rigardi*, or simply *noti*. The correct translation of "I take the train" is *Mi envagoniĝas..* The verb *forveturi* may also be used in this sense. It is not good Esperanto to say *Mi kaptis la vagonaron* for "I caught the train." The word to be chosen is *trafi*, literally meaning "to attain one's goal," "reach one's aim," etc., thus: *Mi trafis la vagonaron*.

In Motteau's Esperanto-English dictionary I note that *neniigi* is said to mean "vanish," while in Rhodes' dictionary the

only word given for this English meaning is *malaperi*. Which is right?

*Neniigi*, as is apparent from its formation, means literally "to become nothing," and in that sense to "vanish," but could scarcely be used except in a figurative sense, and in regard to ghosts and other vapors. *Malaperi* would be the more usual word to employ in translating "disappear," "vanish."

To what length may one go in the formation of compound words? Is it allowable to join several words together if the meaning is apparent?

While in theory there is no limit to the possibilities of word-composition, it is advisable in practice to keep the compounds sufficiently short that their meaning may be grasped at once, without any necessity of hesitating to see just what letter begins each succeeding element of the compound. Six or seven syllables is usually quite as long a word as is admissible at all. Longer compounds may naturally be used in writing than in speaking, since in the latter ease of pronunciation and rapidity of comprehension are important.

### READING EXERCISE

El angle tradukis DAVID WILLIAM PEACOCK

Antaŭ multaj jaroj, saĝa kaj bona reĝo kies nomo estas Alfred, vivis en Anglujo. Neniu alia viro iam faris tiel multe kiel li por sia patrujo; kaj la homaro en la nuna tempo parolas pri li kiel "Alfred, la Granda."

La vivo de reĝo, tiam ne estas feliĉa. Estis militoj preskaŭ ĉiam kaj neniu

krom li povis konduki la militistarion en batalon tiel bone kiel li. Kaj tial, per regado kaj batalado, li estis ĉiam okupata. Unu kruelega kaj malgentila popolo, la dana el Danujo estis veninta de trans la maro, kaj estis batalanta la Anglojn. Dum longa tempo la Danoj estis la venkantoj en ĉiu batalo ĉar ili estis tiel multaj kaj tiel multimaj kaj fortaj. Se ili daŭrus tiel, ili baldaŭ estus la mastroj de la tutlando.

Fine, post granda batalo, la Angla militistaro venigis kaj disjetigis. Estis necese ke ĉiu savu sin mem se li povis. Reĝo Alfred forkuris sole, rapidege inter la arbaroj kaj la marĉejoj.

Dum la malfrua parto de la tago, la reĝo venis al dometo de arbhaŭkisto. La reĝo estis tre laca kaj malsata, kaj li petis la edzinon de la arbhaŭkisto ke ŝi donu al li ion por manĝi, kaj lokon por dormi en sia dometo.

La virino tiam estis bakanta kelkajn kukojn sur la fajrujo, kaj ŝi rigardis kun kompato la malfeliĉan ĉifonulon kiu ŝajnis tiel malsata. Si ne sciis ke li estis la reĝo.

"Jes," diris ŝi, "Mi donos al vi vespermanĝon se vi gardos tiujn ĉi kukojn. Mi deziras iri por melki la bovinon, kaj vi devas ne permesi ke ili brulu dum mi

Rego Alfred tre volis gardi la kukojn, forestas."

sed li devis pensi pri aferoj kiuj estis pli gravaj. Kiel li povos kolekti la militistojn por fari alian militistarion? Kaj kiel li povos forpeli la kruelegajn Danojn el sia lando? Li forgesis sian malsaton; li forgesis la kukojn; li forgesis ke li estis en la dometo de arbhaŭkisto. Li estis faranta planojn por la morgaŭa tago.

Post kelke da minutoj, la virino revenis. La kukoj estis fumiĝantaj sur la fajrujo. Ili estis brulitaj nigre. Ha! Kiel kolera estis ŝi!

"Mallaboremulo," ekkriis ŝi. "Rigardu tion, kion vi faris! Vi deziras havi ion por manĝi, sed vi ne deziras labori!"

La reĝo estis tre malsata, kaj tial li ne pensis malfavoreble pri tio kion la virino diris sed li malĝojis pro la perdo

de la kukoj.

Oni ne scias ĉu li havis ion por manĝi, je tiu nokto aŭ ĉu li devis enlitiĝi sen ia vespermanĝo.

Sed nur malmultaj tagoj pasigis ĝis li kolektis siajn militistojn kaj venkis la Danojn en granda batalo.

#### TEKSTO KUN TRADUKO

"Por vivadi kontente kun malgrandaj rimedoj; por serĉadi la elegantecon plivole ol la lukson, kaj la bon-manierecon plivole ol la modon; por esti inda, ne respektinda;—kaj menso-riĉa, ne mono-riĉa;—por studadi forte, pensadi trankvile, paroladi dolĉe, agadi sincere; por aŭskultadi al steloj kaj birdoj, infanteoj kaj saĝuloj, kun malferma koro; por suferadi ĉiun gaje, faradi ĉiun kurage, atendi okazojn, rapidi neniam; per unu vorto, por lasi la spiritajn, neinvititajn kaj nekonsciajn elkreski tra la ordinara; ĉi tio estos mia simfonio."—Tradukis *W. L. Church, Boston.*

To live contentedly with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable,—and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, speak gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages, with an open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, uninvited and unconscious grow up through the common;—this is to be my symphony.—*William Henry Channing.*

#### TAGIĜO.

Silente venas la tagiĝo  
Sur flugiloj de la suno;  
Longaj ombroj malaperas,  
Frat' fantomaj de la nokto.

Nun ekbrilas la sunlumo  
Kaj enserĉas la ĝardenojn,  
Trovante tie solan rozon,  
Forkisas ĝiajn rosajn larmojn.

—*Edith Haws.*

# LITERATURO

## BONCJO ŠVAJG<sup>a</sup>

Laŭ la jidiša de J. L. Peretz, tradukis

MAX BRODKEY

**C**I TIE sur tiu ĉi mondo, la morto de Bonêjo Švajg kreis nenian enpremon. Kiu zorgis pri tio, kiu li estis, kiel li vivis, kio kaŭzis lian morton, ĝi lia koro diskreviĝis, ĝi liaj fortoj lin forlasis, ĝi la vertebro rompiĝis sub peza ŝarĝo! Kiu scias, eble li mortis de malsato!

Se ĉevalo falus oni sin pli multe interesigus, la ĵurnaloj priskribus, centoj da homoj kunkurus de ĉiuj stratoj kaj rigardus la kadavron, eĉ rimarkus la lokon kie la falaĉo okazis. Sed ĉevalo ankaŭ ne estus tiel prizorgita se estus tiom da ĉevaloj kiom da homoj, mil milionoj!

Bonêjo kvieta vivis kaj kvieta mortis. Kiel ombro li pasis tra nia mondo.

Je la Bonêja naskiĝsoleno oni ne trinkis vinon, pokaloj toaste ne tintis, je sia konfirma soleno li belvoće ne traktatis. Li vivis kiel griza sablereto sur la bordo de la maro inter milionoj da similuloj. Se la vento ĝin ekblovas kaj transpelus al la antaŭbordo de la maro neniu ĝin notus. Dum vivo la malseka stiata kotaĵo neniajn piedsignojn retenis de li. Post la morto la vento faligis la tabuleton ĉe la tombo, la enterigistedzino trovinte ĝin malproksime kuiris per ĝi poton da terpomoj. Nur tri tagojn post la morto kaj la enterigisto jam forgesis kie li kuŝigis lin.

Se Bonêjo havus tombstonon eble post cent jaroj antikvisto ĝin trovus kaj la nomo, "Bonêjo Švag" iafoge ree eksonus tra nia aero.

Ombro, lia bildo restis en nenes cerbo, en nenes koro restis memorajo pri li.

Seninfana; senbesta.

Sole li vivis kaj sole li mortis.

Se ne pro homa tumulto iu eble aŭdus la ekkrakon de lia dorso sub la peza ŝarĝo. Se la mondo ne estus tiel okupata iu eble notus ke Bonêjo (ankaŭ homo) dum sia vivo havis du velkintajn okulojn, kaj terure enfalintajn vangojn, ke eĉ kiam li estis sen ŝarĝo sur la ŝultroj, lia kapo ankoraŭ estis teren klinita kvazaŭ li dum la vivo sian tombon serĉis. Se estus tiel malmulte da homoj kiel da ĉevaloj oni eble iam demandus kien Bonêjo foriĝis.

Kiam oni envenigis Bonêjon al la malsanulejo lia angulo en la kela logejaĉo ne restis senokupa; deko da similuloj senpacience atendis por ĝi. Kiam oni forportis lin de la lito al la mortintejo dudek malriĉuloj atendis por lia lito. Kiam li forlasis la mortintejon oni enportis dudek mortintojn el sub rompaĵoj de falinta domo.

Kiu scias kiel longe li restos pace en la tombo? Kiu scias kiom da similuloj atendas por lia spaceto?

Kvieta naskita, kvieta vivis, kvieta mortis kaj pli kvieta estis enterigita. Sed ne tiel okazis en la alia mondo. Tie la morto de Bonêjo kreis grandegan enpremon.

La Mesia Seforo<sup>b</sup> eksonoris tra ĉiuj sep ĉieloj, "Bonêjo Švajg mortis." La plej grandaj anĝeloj kun la plej larĝaj flugiloj flugis kaj anoncis unu al la alia "Bonêjo estas envokita de la ĉielo tribunalo."

<sup>a</sup>"Švajg" jidiše signifas *silenti*.

<sup>b</sup>Safovira korno.

En la ĉielo bruas, ĝoje, malorde.  
"Bonējo Svajg? Ĉu vi ne aŭdis pri Bonējo Svajg?"

Angēlidoj kun diamantaj okuletoj, orfadenaj flugiletoj kaj argentaj pantofetoj kuris antaŭ Bonējo kun ĝojo, la bruo de la flugiloj, la frapado de la pantofloj kaj la ĝoja ridado de la junaj, frešaj, rozaj bušetoj plenigis la tutajn ĉielojn kaj atingis ĝis la dia trono kaj Dio mem jam ekscriigis ke Bonējo estas alveninta.

Abramo, nia patro, starigis sin ēe la ĉielaj pordegej kaj etendis sian dekstran manon kaj dolēa rideto disvastiigis kaj hele brilis sur lia maljuna vizaĝo kiam li laŭte elparolis: "Pacon al vi."

Kio muĝas tiel en la ĉielo? Du angeloj enruligas oran tronon sur radetoj en la Edenon.

Kio tiel hele ekfulmis? Oni preterportis oran kronon ornamitan per multekostaj ŝtonoj. Ĉio por Bonējo.

"Ankoraŭ antaŭ la dekreto de la ĉielala tribunalo?" Demandis kun miro la iom ŝaluza sanktularo.

"Ho," estis la angela responde, "tio estos nur nesignifa ceremonio, kontraŭ Bonējo Svajg eĉ la prokuroro mem ne trovos vorteton en sia buso la tuta proceso ne daŭros pli ol kvin minutojn." Ho! ĉu estas bagatelaĵo Bonējo Svajg? Tiam la angēlidoj kaptis Bonējon en la aero kaj eklidis belsonan himnon por li, kaj Abramo, nia patro, prenis lian manon kvazaŭ de longe konata kamaado. Kiam li aŭdis ke lia trono jam atendas lin en Edeno, ke krono atendas lian kapon kaj ke en ĉielala tribunalo neniu diros eĉ vorteton kontraŭ li, Bonējo same kiel surtere silentis de timo. Lia koro svenigis. Li estis certa ke li nur songas aŭ eraras. Li estis kutimiĝinta je ambaŭ. Foje li surtere songis ke li rikoltas monerojn de la planko. Tutaj trezoroj kuŝis tie kaj ekvekiĝinte li trovis sin pli malriĉa ol hieraŭ. Foje oni erare ekridetis aŭ ellasis bonan esprimon al li sed ekkoninte lin deturnigis kaj ekraĉis.

"Mia sorto," li pensis, "estas tia."

Kaj li timas levi siajn okulojn, por ke la songo ne forlasu lin. Eble li ekvek-

iĝinte sin trovos ie en kaverno inter serpentoj kaj skorpioj. Li timas ellasi soneton el la bušo, movi membron por ke oni ne rekonu lin kaj forjetu al "Kaf Hakola."<sup>e</sup> Li tremadas kaj ne aŭdas la angelajn komplimentojn, ne rigardas la dancadon ĉirkaŭ li, ne respondas al Abramo, nia patro, je lia kora saluto, "Pacon al vi," kaj ne salutas la ĉielan tribunalon.

Li estas ekster si de timo kaj lia timo pligrandiĝis kiam li nevoles ekvidis la plankon de la ĉielala tribunalo—pura alabastro kaj diamantoj.

"Sur tia planko staras miaj piedoj," li fariĝis tute timigita. "Kiu scias kiun riĉulon, kiun rabenon, kiun sanktulon oni intencas alvenigi, kaj fariĝos maluma finiĝo por mi."

De timo li ne aŭdis kiam la prezidanto elvokis "La proceso de Bonējo Svajg" kaj transdoninte la dokumentojn al la defendanto diris "legu, sed mallongigu."

Ĉe Bonējo turniĝas la tuta ĉambrego, muĝas en liaj oreloj, tamen tra la muĝado li aŭdas pli kaj pli klare la dolēan kiel violono voĉon de la angelo defendanto.

"Lia nomo," li aŭdis, "taŭgis por li kiel vesto al gracia figuro arte aranĝita de artista tajlora mano."

"Kion li babiladas?" pensas en si Bonējo, aŭdante kiel senpacienca voĉo interrompas la defendanton kaj diras, "Sen paraboloj, mi petas."

"Li neniam," denove komencas la angelo, "pro neniu plendis nek pro Dio nek pro homoj en liaj okuloj iam ekbrilis flamo de malamego, li neniam levis ilin kün plendo al ĉielo."

Bonējo ree ne komprenas eĉ unu vorton kaj la severa voĉo denove interrompas, "Sen retoriko, mi petas."

"Jobo ne eltenis, sed Bonējo estas estinta la pli malfeliĉega."

"Faktojn, nur nudajn faktojn!" ekrias pli malpacience la prezidanto.

"Je la oka tago li estis solentrananta—"

"Sen realismo, mi petas."

<sup>e</sup>Speco de hebrea infera turmento.

"La tranĉisto, sentaŭgulo, ne detenis la sangon—"

"Cetere."

"Li silentadis," daŭrigas la anĝelo defendanto, "eĉ kiam lia patrino mortis kaj je dektria jaro li ricevis duonpatrinon—vera serpento, malbonemulino."

"Sajnas do ke oni pri mi pripasolas," pensas Bonêjo.

"Sen aludoj pri neĉeestantaj personoj", ekkolerigis la prezidanto.

"Si avare donis al li nur prahieraŭan simintan panon, ostojn anstataŭ viando, kaj ŝi mem kafo kun kremo trinkis."

"Al la temo!" ekkrias la prezidanto.

"Sed ŝi ne ŝparis siajn ungojn, kaj lia brunblua haŭto elrigardis el la ŝimintaj ĉifonaĵoj. Vintron en la diskrevigantaj frostoj li nudpiede sur la korto hakis lignon kaj liaj manoj estis tro junaj kaj delikataj, la lignaĵetoj tro dikaj, la hakilo malakra. Ne nur unufoje okazis ke lia mano el artiko elturniĝis, ofte al li frostiĝis la piedoj, sed li silentis, eĉ antaŭ lia patro—"

"La drinkulo!" ekridis prokuroro kaj al Bonêjo malvarmiĝas la tuta korpo.

"Ne plendis," finis la defendanto sian frazon.

"Kaj ĉiam sola," li daŭrigas, "sen kunulo, sen lernejo, sen vestaĵo, sen libera minuto—"

"Faktojn," denove elvokas la prezidanto.

"Li silentis eĉ post kiam la patro ebrie en unu akra vintra nokto tordinte liajn harojn eljetis lin el la domo. Li kvierte levis sin el la nego kaj forkuris kien liaj okuloj lin portis.

"La tutan vojon li silentadis. Kaj eĉ en malsatego li nur per okuloj almozpetis. En unu diafana malseka printempa nokto li envenis en urbagon. Kvankam li envenis kiel guto en la maron, li estis arestita tiun saman nokton. Li silentis. Li ne demandis kial. Post liberigo li serĉis la plej malfacilajn taskojn, sed li silentis.

"Pli malfacile ol la laboro mem estis ĝin trovi—li silentis.

"Baninte sin en malvarma ŝvito, kunpremita sub plej peza ŝarĝo dum la plej

severa tordado de la malplena stomako—li silentis.

"Li neniam kalkulis kiom pudojn da ŝarĝo po unu kopeko, kiel ofte li falis dum tri-kopeka iro, kiel ofte li preskaŭ elkraĉis sian animon petante sian perlaboron (li kalkulis nek sian sorton nek ius alien—nur silentadis).

"Sian propran perlaboraĵon li laŭte ne petis, kiel almozulo li starigis sin ĉe la pordo, en la okuloj pentriĝis hunda petaĉo, 'alvenu poste,' kaj li malaperis kvieta kiel ombro ke li povu iom poste pli kvieta elalmozpeti sian perlaboraĵon.

"Li silentis eĉ kiam oni fripone iom deprenis de lia perlaboro aŭ donis al li falsan moneron.

"Li ankaŭ silentadis—"

"Pri mi do, pri mi oni paroladas", konfesis sin Bonêjo.

"Unufoje," daŭrigas la defendanto, post trinko de akvo, "en lia vivo ŝango okazis, traflugis kalešo sur kaŭčuka radaro kun timigitaj ĉevaloj. La veturigisto jam de longe kuſis sur la pavimo kun diskrevinta kapo. El la bušoj de la timigitaj ĉevaloj spruĉiĝis la ŝaŭmo. El sub la hufferajoj eksaltas fajreroj. La okuloj brilegas kiel brulantaj torēoj kaj en la kalešo nek morta nek viva sidas homo. Kaj Bonêjo ekkaptis la ĉevalojn. La savito estis riĉulo, grandanima almozdonanto, kaj ĉiam memoris tiun favoron.

"Li donis al Bonêjo la vapon de la mortigito. Bonêjo fariĝis veturigisto kaj pli ol tio, li edzgis sin, eĉ pli ol tio, li prizorgis sin kun infano—kaj li ankoraŭ silentadis.

"Ho! estas mi, estas certe mi," plifortigas Bonêja opinio, ankoraŭ ne havante la kuraĝon levi siajn okulojn al la ĉiela tribunalo. Li daŭrigas aŭskulti al la defendanto.

"Li eĉ silentadis kiam lia bonfarulo bankrotis kaj ne pagis al li lian perlaboron.

"Li silentadis eĉ kiam la edzino forkuris de li, lasante suĉantan idon sur liaj brakoj.

"Li silentis dek kvin jarojn poste kiam la infano elkreskis kaj fariĝis sufice forta por eljeti Bonêjon el la domo."

"Estas pri mi," ŝajnas Bonêjo.

"Li eĉ silentis," denove komencas defendanto per funebra voĉo, "kiam la sama grandanimulo kvitiĝis de ĉiuj kreditoroj sed eĉ unu kopekon ne donis al li,—kaj eĉ kiam li Bonējon (denove veturante per kaleso kun kaŭčuka radaro) faligis lin."

"Li silentadis kaj rifuzis elmontri al la policaro la personon kiu lin tiel vundis. Li silentis eĉ en la malsanulejo kie kriegi estas jam permesite. Li silentis eĉ kiam la kuracisto rifuzis sen kvindek kopekoj alproksimiĝi al la lito kaj la gardisto rifuzis ŝangi lian tolaĵon sen kvin kopekoj."

"Li silentis en sia morta agonio—li silentis je la morto mem."

"Nenian vorton kontraŭ Dio, nenian vorton kontraŭ homoj."

\* \* \* \* \*

Bonējo denove komencis tremadi tra la tuta korpo. Li scias ke post la defendo komenciĝos la prokurora atako. Kiu scias kion li diros? Bonējo mem ne memoris sian vivon. Jam surtere li ĉiuminute forgesis la antaŭon. La angelo defendanto ĉion rememorigis al li. Kiu scias kion la prokuroro rememorigos al li?

"Sinjoroj," komencas akra penetranta voĉo; sed li ekhaltas.

"Sinjoroj," li denove komencas iom malpli severe, kaj denove ekhaltiĝas.

Fine oni aŭdas de tiu sama gorĝo preskaŭ dolĉan voĉan. "Sinjoroj, li silentadis; tial mi ankaŭ silentos."

Kvietiĝas—de la antaŭo ekaŭdiĝas nova mallaŭta tremanta voĉo: "Bonējo, mia infano," resonas kiel harpo, "mia kara infano, Bonējo," kaj al Bonējo alpremiĝas la koro. Li jam estus malferminta la okulojn, sed ili mallumiĝis de

larmoj. Li neniam tiel dolĉe ploris; "mia infano," "mia Bonējo;" de sia propra patrino li tian voĉon, kaj tiajn vortojn neniam aŭdis.

"Mia infano," daŭrigas la tribunalestro, "ci ĉion elportadis kaj ne plendadis; nenia sana membro, nenia sana osto en ci sen vundo, sen sanga vundo, neniu kaŝita anguleto en via animo kiu ne ellasis sangon, kaj ci silentadis. Tie oni ne komprenis tion, ci eble ne sciis ke ci povis ekkrii kaj de cia ekkrio la pordegoj de Jeriho ektremus kaj eĉ enfalos. Ci mem ne sciis pri cia dormanta potenco. Surtere oni ne rekompencis vian silentemon, ĉar tie estas mondo de falseco, sed jen estas la mondo de vereco; vi estas rekompencota. Cin la ĉiela tribunalo ne jugos; por ci ili nenion sparos. Prenu ĉion kion ci volas; ĉio estas cia."

Bonējo la unuan fojon levas la okulojn. Li fariĝas preskaŭ blindigata. Ĉio brulegas, ĉio fulmas, de ĉio elſutiĝas radioj. Li delasas la lacajn okulojn.

"Vere?" li hontiĝinte demandis ŝancele.

"Certe," respondas la tribunalestro, "certe mi diras al ci, ĉio estas por ci; ĉio en la ĉielo apartenas al ci, ĉar ĉio kio brulegas tie ĉi estas nur rebrilo de via animo; ci prenas nur cian proprajon."

"Vere?" denove demandas Bonējo jam per pli konfidema voĉo.

"Vere," "vere," "vera," de ĉie alvenas la respondo.

"Nu! Se estas tiel," ridetas Bonējo, "mi deziras ĉiumatene varman bulkon kun freša butero!"

La ĉiela tribunalo kaj la angeloj delasis siajn okulojn ekhontiĝinte.

La prokuroro ekridegis!!!



*Fino. Malvarmo.*—Ĉu ne estas ridinde nomi tiel malbelan knabinon Stella?

*Sro. Varmo.*—Stella signifas stelon. Eble ĝi estas tiel nomita pro tion, ke ĝi estas bela en la mallumo.

## EN ESPERANTA RITMO

### SOPIRO JE LA HEJMO

H. LINCKE

Kial ree, ho! Memoro,  
Refreſigi la pentrajon—  
La pejzaĝo kun la monto,  
Kie, el la rokofendo,  
Fluas la plaŭdanta fonto?

Kie ofte mi ripozis  
En la ombro de la pinoj,  
Revetante;  
Dum ĉarmante  
Kantis la kontentaj turdoj:  
Ĝis mi ankaŭ, el la pleno  
De la korlevanta ĝuo,  
Plektis iunu novan kanton,—  
Kaj la eho ĝin ripetis,  
Dum la birdoj, kaj la fonto,  
Kaj la pinoj, mirigate,  
Haltis sian spiretadon.

Kie, en la sunkisataj  
Lokoj de la montdeklivo,  
La amindaj lekantetoj,  
Ensorĉante  
Ruĝigante,  
Paroletis kaj ridetis.  
Bela, bela junectempo,  
Kiun, en la kara hejmo,  
Mi trarevis kaj trakantis!—  
Kara hejmo!  
Mi sopiras cin.

Mi sopiras je la hejmo,  
Kie vokas mia monto,  
Kaj murmuras mia fonto,  
Kaj ĝemetas ĉiu floro,  
Kaj kantetas ĉiu birdo:  
  
Kiam, ho! amiko, kiam  
Tien ĉi revenos ci?  
Tie ĉi retrovus ci  
La perditan kortrankvilon  
Kaj la forgesitan kanton.

Mi sopiras je la hejmo  
Aŭdu, Sorto! Mia koro  
Petas nur por unu horo  
Kun la floroj en la hejmo,  
Kaj la birdoj,—  
Unu vago sur la monto,  
Unu trinko el la fonto—

Unu horo!  
Unu unuobla horo!  
Ĉu ĝi venos, koro?

### LA PLUVA TAGO

(Read at the Esperanto Convention.)

La nuboj malgajaj surkovras ĉielon,  
Sed estas egale al mi,  
Car mi supertenas por ŝi  
La mian ombrelon.

La pluvo nun malrigidigas amelon  
En mia kolumo, sed mi  
Eĉ ĝojas, tenanta por ŝi  
La mian ombrelon.

La koto glatigas ja ĉiun kahelon  
Ci tie en strato sub ni  
Sed mi supertenas por ŝi  
La mian ombrelon.

Mi sentas la pluvon jus kiel mielon,  
Karese falantan sur ni,  
Car mi supertenas por ŝi  
La mian ombrelon.

Ĉu nun vi demandas la veran kialon  
De koro ĝojanta en mi,  
Jen estas,—mi tenas por ŝi  
La mian ombrelon.

—Ivy Kellerman.

# Forlasita.

Esperantigis H. LINCKE.

H. LINCKE.

*Malrapideta, kun senteco.*

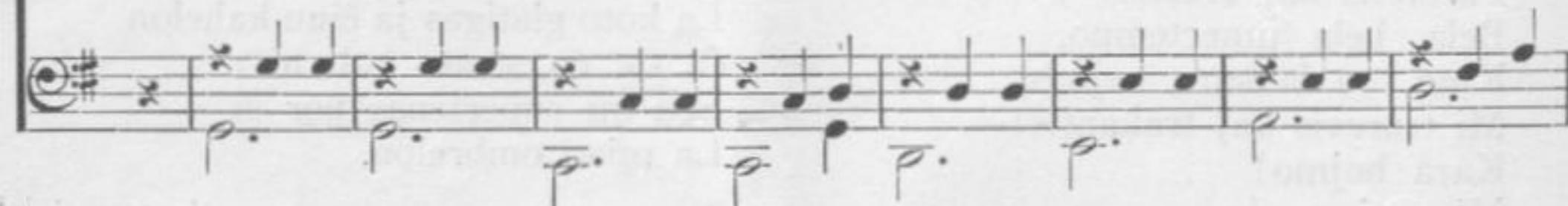
1. L' ed - zi - gon ni fik - sis Por la fru - a aü - tun'  
 2. Do al la pre - ge - jo Sen vi i - ras mi,  
 4. Kaj pa - ce vi dor - mas, Dum mi, ho ve! mi,



Kaj ti - e, tut - so - la, Mi plo - ras pro vi.  
 Kon - sci - as kiel so - la Mi es - tas sen vi.



3. En om - bra tom - be - jo Ni me - tis vin for, Ja



vin, mi - a Man - jo, Mi - a nu - ra tre - zor'.



## PAGO MALSERIOZA

*Sino. Aĉetemo.*—Mi volas iri aĉetadi hodiaŭ, karulo, se la vetero estos favora, kaj bezonos monon. Kion diras la ĵurnaloj?

*Sro. A.*—Ke pluvos, hajlos, neĝos kaj blovegos.

*Si.*—Mi ne povas kompreni, kial Etelo havas tiom da admirantoj. Si ne kantas, nek ludas pianoforton, nek pentras nek parolas france.

*Li.*—H-m-m-m,—eble tio estas la kialo.

*Einstein.*—Jakêjo, vi tuj enportu tiujn nesorbemajn supervestojn. Pluvas, kaj mi ne volas, ke ili difektiĝu.

*Instruisto.*—Kio okazas, kiam lumo trafas akvon je angulo de 45 gradoj?

*Instruisto.*—Gi estingiĝas.

*Ciu* komizo en la Banko de Anglujo estas devigata skribi en libron sian nomon kiam li alvenas matene, kaj, se malfrue, devos noti la kaŭzon. La plej ordinara kaŭzo estas nebulo, kaj la unua alvenanto skribas “nebulo” post sia nomo, kaj la sekvantaj skribas “same.” Antaŭ ne longe, la unua malfruanto skribis “edzino donis dunaskitojn” kaj dudek aliaj fidele skribis “same!”

*Unu* kolportisto frapis timete la kuirejan pordon. Sinjorino Kelo, kolera pro la interrompo de la lavado, tiregis malferme la pordon kaj diris per minacanta voĉo:

“Cu vi volis vidi min?”

La kolportisto faris kelkajn pašojn malantaŭen.

“Nu, se mi volis,” li diris, kun apologia rideto, “mi jam havas mian deziron. Dankon.”

*Unu* eminenta advokato el Toronto havas la kutimon admonadi sian oficejan helpantaron kaj Tom, la oficeja knabo, ricevas plene sian proporcion de la admonado. Ke liaj vortoj estis alte tak-sataj evidentigis al la advokato per konversacio inter Tom kaj alia knabo, aŭdita antaŭ ne longe.

“Kioma estas via pago?” demandis la alia knabo.

“Dek mil dolaroj po jare” respondis Tom.

“Ho, kia ŝercego!”

“Certe,” insistis Tom, neembarasite. “Kvar dolaroj kontante ĉiusemajne, kaj la restajo en lega konsilo.”

*Virino* eniris policejon en Holando kaj petis de la estro, ke li serĉigu en la kanalojn.

“Mia edzo dum kelka tempo minacis sin dronigi,” si diris, “kaj de du tagoj li forestis.”

“Cu estas je li io neordinara, per kio oni povus lin rekoni?” demandis la estro.

Dum kelkaj momentoj la virino serĉis la memoron. Subite ŝia vizaĝo heligis.

“Nu, jes, sinjoro: li estas surda.”

Juna Biksl, la stenografiisto, kiam li notis paroladon kaj trovas kelkajn vortojn kiujn li ne povas legi, havas la kutimon anstataŭigi, por la mankantaj vortoj “granda aplaŭdado.” Tio ĉi preskaŭ ĉiam flatas la parolinton. Antaŭ ne longe li raportis politikan paroladon. Kiel kutime, li flikis ĝin. La raporto en la ĵurnalo legiĝis: “Nu, samlandanoj, mi vin detenos nur momenton plu.” (Granda aplaŭdado.) La parolinto nur serĉas por Biksl.

## ELTROVO KAJ SCIENCO

**C**U la komunikajoj, kiujn la Sovas per mediumoj estas malfalsaj cieto por Psika Esplorado riceaŭ ne, la anoj de tiu societo "lasas neniian ŝtonon returnita" en siaj penoj eltovi rimedojn por havigi verajn informojn de personoj, kiuj jam estas pasintaj en la "grandan nekonatan." La societo havas inter siaj anoj multajn homojn kiuj estas de longe rekonataj kiel aŭtoritatulojn pri sciencaj temoj, homojn, kiuj ne estas influataj iel ajn en la penado eltrovi la veron. La eminenta Siro Oliver Lodge (elparolu *Laĝ*) estas unu el tiuj homoj, kaj antaŭ ne longe li ekscitigis la homaron, anoncante, ke li kredas ke komunikajoj el mortintaj anoj de la Societo por Psika Esplorado estis ricevitaj de vivantaj anoj, kaj li promesis ke detaloj publikigos poste. Tiuj detaloj estas publikigitaj per la jurnalero de la Societo, kaj estas, almenaŭ, interesa legaĵo.

La mediumo uzita estis Sino. Hollandrones, kaj la komunikajoj estis skribitaj per skribilo, kiun ŝi tenis en sia mano, dum ŝi sidis kun menso vankanta. Rompitaj kaj neklaraj venis la komunikajoj, kaj stranga sento venis sur tiuj, kiuj vidis la skribadon; la vortoj skribitaj rakontis, pri la malfacileco starigi komunikadon inter la vivantaj kaj la mortintaj. De la fondinto de la societo, Sro. Gurney, venis sendajo jena: "La plej ĝusta similaĵo, kiun mi povas trovi por esprimi la malfacilecon sendi komunikajon estas, ke mi ŝajnas stari antaŭ frostigita vitro, kiu malklarigas la vidon kaj mallaŭtigas sonojn, diktante senforte al nevolanta kaj iom malklera sekretario. Sento de terura malforteco ŝargas min. Mi estas senpova rakonti tion, kio tiel multe signifas. Mi ne povas komuniigi kun tiuj, kiuj volas kompreni kaj kredi min. Vi bezonas multe

da instruado antaŭ ol vi povos helpi min, ĉar mi bezonas helpon, kaj mi ne scias kiamaniere tiu instruado povos fariĝi. Estas kvazaŭ oni konfidus al dormanto sendaĵon de pleja graveco."

La komunikajo plu deklaras, ke la vivanta estas sur pli malalta nivelo de spirita disvolviĝo, ol estas la senkorpigita personeco, kaj tial ne povas ricevi klarajn impresojn de tiu lasta. Kelkaj el la komunikajoj pretendas doni rakontojn pri spertoj post morto, kelkaj deklarantaj, ke tuj post la morto okazas "malklariĝo" de la konscienco, el kio rezultis malsukcesoj el la penadoj komunikiki kun la mortintoj tuj post la enterigo. Unuj komunikajoj, oni pretendis, venis de F. H. W. Meyers, aŭtoro de "La Homa Personeco" en kiu estis deklarite, ke en la horo de morto li iĝis tute nekonscia pri la aferoj de l' tero. "La lastaĵo, kiun mi sentis," diris la skribita atesto, "estis la tujo, kiu fermis miajn okulojn, kaj mia transiro al mia nuna stato de ekzistado. La transiro mem estis tute nesentata de mi, kaj mi ne konscias, pri revena irado. Kiam mi komunikas laŭ tiu ĉi maniero, mi konscias pri malfacileco kaj penego, sed mi ne povas konscii pri la gradoj de la vojo."

Sro. Wm. Stead, redaktoro de la angla *Review of Reviews*, kaj eminenta en tre multaj aliaj aferoj, atestas ke li ricevis komunikajoj de Sro. Meyers, en kio tiu diris ke li faris multajn eltrovojn post kiam li pasis trans la tombon, kiuj kaŭzis, ke li ŝangis multajn el la opinioj esprimitaj en la libro "Homa Personeco" kaj ke, laŭ sia pleja povo, li konigos tiujn eltrovojn. Tiuj ĉi komunikajoj estas interesaj, sed tamen ne finalaj pruvoj, kaj oni devos kredi al ili po ilia efektiva valoro.—Tradukita el *The Pathfinder*.

## EL TRANS LA MARO

**LEON ZAMENHOF PRI LA KVINA**

En sia detala raporto pri la Dresdena Kongreso, publikigita en *Pola Esperantisto*, Leon Zamenhof faras kelkajn tre interesajn kaj lumigantajn rimarkojn pri la Kvina en Chautauqua. Kvankam li ŝajnas paroli nur por si mem, estas malfacile dubi, ke li ankaŭ diras la opinion de sia frato, Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, aŭtoro de Esperanto. Legu tion ĉi kaj legu kune la leteron de D-ro Zamenhof publikigita en la Oficiala Parto de *Amerika Esperantisto*:

Ni vidas, ke niaj kongresoj fariĝas pli kaj pli popularaj kaj, se en la pasintaj jaroj ni devis mem elekti lokojn por ili, nun kelkaj landoj samtempe rivaligas pri la honoro gastigi esperantistojn. La propono fari ĉiujare du kongresojn kaj "skui," kiel oni diris, "samtempe en du partoj la terglobon," plaĉis al multaj ĉeestintoj kaj oni akceptis ĝin per tondro de ĝojaj aplaŭdoj.

Mi estis ankaŭ inter tiuj, al kiuj tiu ĉi ideo ŝajnis esti alloga, sed tamen, estante iom skeptikema, mi ne povas retenci min por ne esprimi mian opinion en tiu ĉi afero. Laŭ mia profunda konvinko du *tutmondaj* kongresoj en unu jaro estas tute neefektivigeblaj kaj tute senbezonaĵ. Kaj efektive, ĉu ni esperas, ke multaj el ni veturos Amerikon? Ĉu ni ne estas preskaŭ certaj, ke niaj ĉeefaj komitatoj, kies ĉeesto en tutmonda kongreso estas necesa, ne povos veturi Amerikon?

Se ni ne faros al ni iluzion, ni tuj jam nun povas antaŭvidi, ke la kongreso en Ameriko neniel povos havi karakteron de tutmonda kongreso kaj la Amerikanoj, ekvidinte tre malgrandan nombron da alilandaj delegitoj, konkludos, ke en Eŭropo nia lingvo havas malmulte da adepto. Tion ĉi ni devas

zorge eviti kaj kontraŭe peni, ke niaj kongresoj jaro post jaro fariĝu pli grandaj, pli majstaj. Sed ni supozu, ke mi eraras kaj ke en Amerikon alvenos multaj delegitoj, tiam ni povas jam nun antaŭdiri, ke la kongreso en Barcelono havos malmulte da sukceso. Mi ne teorias; tio ĉi nepre okazos, ĉar ni devos sanĝi la konstantan daton de niaj kongresoj kaj anstataŭigi ĝin per alia dato, kiu sendube estos malopportuna por multaj el ni, ĉar la plej konvena tempo por ĉiuj kongresoj estas somera libertempo. Sed ni supozu, ke mi eraras ankaŭ en tio ĉi kaj ke la Amerika kongreso tute ne havos influon sur la sukceson aŭ malsukceson de nia Eŭropo kongreso, tiam restas ankoraŭ unu grava demando, kiamaniere ni sukcesos prepari la raportojn de l' Amerika kongreso por la kongreso en Eŭropo? Kaj ilin ni nepre devos prepari, ĉar en Chautauqua estos nia ĝeneralaj kongresoj, kies decidoj devas esti devigaj por ni. Se ni kunmetos ĉion kune, ni konvinkiĝos, ke kvankam la projekto fari du kongresojn unujare estos tre alloga, tamen en la praktiko ĝi estas malfacile realigebla.

Kion do fari nun? Ĉu ni devas tiaokaze rifuzi la afablan inviton de niaj amerikaj samideanoj, en kies nomo tiel belege parolis s-ro Privat, montrante al ni per allogaj lumbildoj la estontan Amerikan kongresurban? Ĉu ni efektive rifuzos al ni la plezuron esti gastigataj en la fama universitata urbo Chautauqua? Ne, tute ne, mi estos la unua, kiun komencos alarmi kontraŭ tia rifuzo; ni devas nepre veturi Amerikon kiel eble en plej granda nombro, sed ni devas malkaše diri al ni, ke ankoraŭ hodiaŭ la kongreso en Chautauqua ne povas esti *tutmonda*, ĉar ĝi kun tia karaktero certe ne sukcesos kaj ni riskos fari *faskon*.

Tiamaniere ni povos siatempe havi nian kongreson en Eŭropo kaj elsendi speciajajn delegitojn en Amerikon, kiel niajn reprezentantojn. Ni gajnos per ĝi tion, ke ni ne antaŭanocos ĉiujare du kongresojn, kio povas havi nedezipatajn por ni konsekvencojn, ĉar nepre alvenos jaro, kiam ni denove havos nur unu kongreson kaj tion la mondo akceptos kiel komenciĝantan malsukceson de nia ideo.

Ameriko laŭ mia opinio devas havi ĉiujare sian propran kongreson, sed dum ĉe tio ĉi la nombro da esperantistoj estos multe pli granda, ni povos aranĝi en Usono *tutmondan* kongreson, sed mi ripetas nur unu jare kun tia karaktero. Tiam Eŭropo povos resti sen kongreso, ĉar ni estos certaj, ke la Amerika kongreso havos efektive tutmondan karakteron.

Tiujn ĉi kelkajn rimarkojn mi aldonis nur kiel mian propran opinion, sentante la devon eldiri tion, kio devas interesi

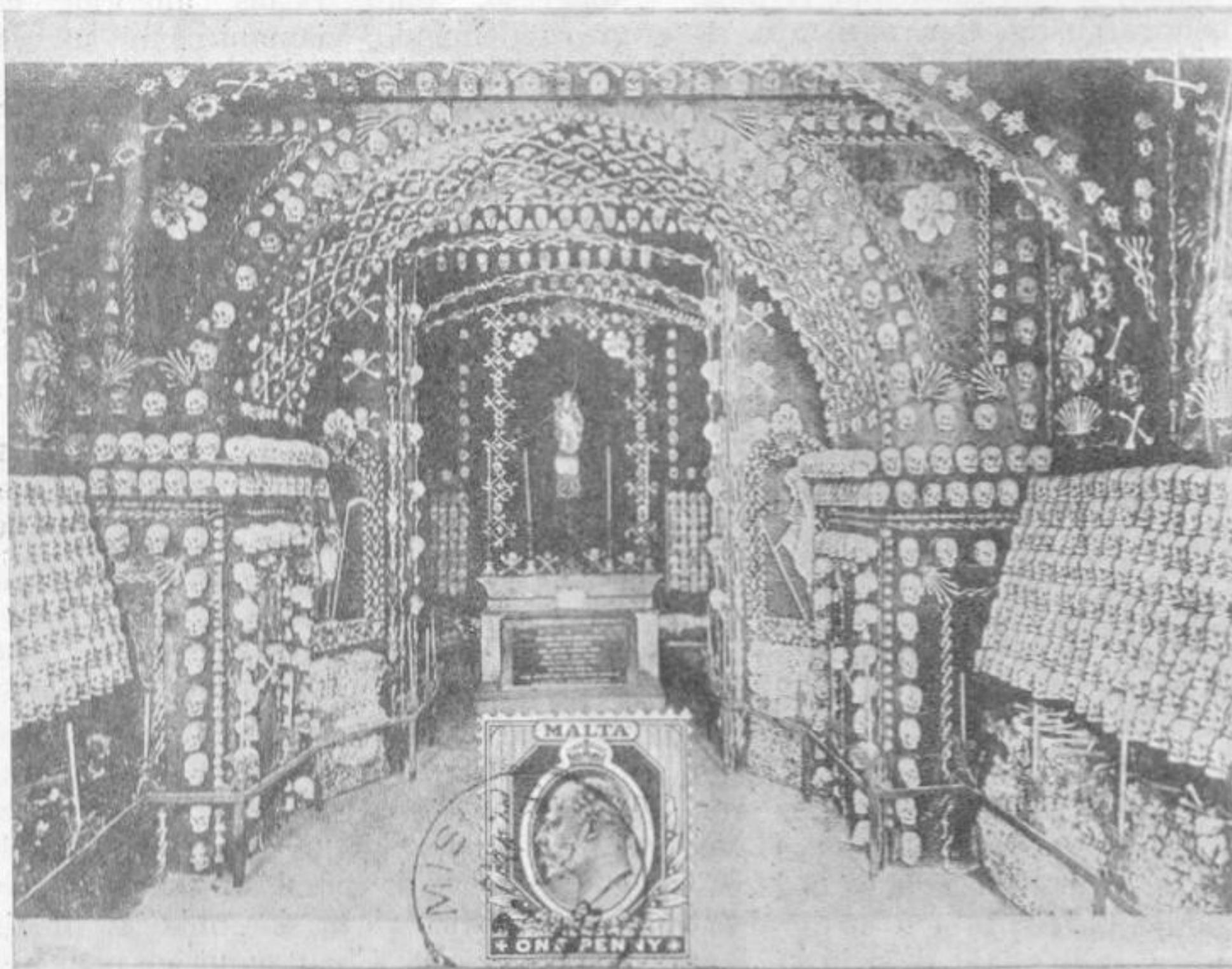
la tutan Esperantistaron. Eble mi eraris, eble aliaj pli kompetentaj personoj konvinkos min, ke miaj timoj estas sensbazaj, tiam mi kun vera ĝojo reprenos ĉion, kion mi diris supre. Sed kio ajan okazos, ĉu ni havos unu kongreson aŭ du, ni povas tamen hodiaŭ certe diri, ke en la estonteco ni plu ne bezonas serĉi lokojn por nia intervidigaj ĉiujara.

Do, ĝis revido, ĝis la estonta jaro!

Koran dankon al vi, gastama kvaro kaj simpatiaj Dresdenanoj. La belaj tagoj pasigitaj ĉe vi restos en niaj memoroj ĉiam neforgeseblaj eĉ..., se la, kvino por kvina "kaj la" seso por sesa ekdeziros superi vin per novaj surprizoj de siaj programoj.

Ĝis revido vi, ĉiuj karaj samideanoj, vi, kiuj ĉiam kaj ĉie restas la samaj, sensange simpatiaj, ĉiam amindaj kaj sensancele fidelaj al nia komuna idealo!

L. Z.



A CURIOUS POST CARD FROM MALTA—"THE CHAPEL OF BONES"

## A CONFIDENTIAL TALK

THE long-expected and hoped-for period in the growth of this magazine has arrived. We are able to sit still, with no overload of work or worry, and calmly ask ourselves and you, Gesinjoroj Legantoj, what we'd like to do, what you'd like to do and have done for the improvement of your magazine. We have disposed of the department for beginners—that goes to Mr. Reed, who has a daily session with the new ones and ought to know their needs. We already have Poetry, Book Reviews, Fiction—these must be given more care, of course. How about a regular department for the post-card fans, reprinting occasionally a remarkable specimen? A page of paragraph humor—everybody wants that. Seems that a department of Popular Science and Invention, with matter translated from other periodicals, would be good, and how about a department for Philosophy, Morals and Religion, written for us mostly by the benighted "foreigners"? Would it hurt us to know what they think along those lines?

We have for months had under consideration the printing of a song each month, with music—something new, if good, or a translation of the old, if nothing good and new is available. We want especially to hear from our readers on this—the objections as well as approval. Music type and photo-engraving cost about four times as much as the ordinary type-page, so that we want to be sure you really prefer a magazine well illustrated and that you want a music page—otherwise, you won't get it.

The above suggestions are to be partially carried into effect in our February number, and manuscripts for any of the departments suggested should

reach us before January 1st. We want to make the contents of *Amerika Esperantisto* worth reading from cover to cover—not because they are printed in your "kara lingvo," but because they contain thought worth while and vividly expressed. In the final analysis, the readers are the editors, and what they want must determine the contents of the magazine.

It is of course utterly impossible for us to publish all the articles received. But we want to insist that no manuscript has the slightest prospect of being published unless it is respectably written. For example, here comes a Russian (do they write you that way, karulo?) who writes on both sides of very thin paper, of which he is so exasperatingly sparing that he has hyphens at the ends of ten lines out of nineteen, while his prodigality of ink leads one to guess that there are rivers of it in Russia. We could read that manuscript—we can read almost anything. We could copy it. But since our time in reading and copying it would be worth 20,000 times the amount he has saved by his barbarous economy of paper and effort, his production will wait until we've nothing else to do, or, more likely, until a day of nervous exasperation, when it'll be thrown into the basket with a fervent malbeno. And who knows but that, in this manuscript utterly dirty and hideous, he has concealed some really good thought?

Once again, karuloj: Typewrite, if you can. If you can't, write plainly, spacing wide between words and lines, leaving a wide margin at the left of your sheets. Those who typewrite should triple-space, *always*, and leave two inches margin at left. It is entirely likely that the editor will want to change a few words, so leave some room for him to work.

## CORRESPONDENCE

EDITOR: A short time ago I received a letter from the editor of the *Technical World*, published in Chicago, asking me as one of his subscribers to make suggestions as to what I wished to see in his magazine. I answered by saying I thought it strange that such an enterprising journal as his had never noticed such a world movement as Esperanto and referring him to you for an article to put in his magazine. The magazine has a wide circulation, and an article in it would reach many that the ordinary magazines do not.—GEORGE STORY, *San Luis Obispo, California.*

That is the sort of work that every Esperantist should do—write a letter to the editor of every magazine he reads. When you can accompany the letter with a manuscript adapted to the needs of the publication, so much the better. Possibly a few of our readers would be surprised to know that in two years AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO has sent at least ten thousand letters to editors, several hundred of which have been published. Keep after the editors!!



EDITOR: What has become of Zamenhof's *Adresaro* and *L'Esperantiste* of Paris? You do not mention either of them. Is there anything in English equal to the works of de Beaufront recommended by O'Connor? What arrangements have you for one to be registered as was planned by the *Adresaro*?

The *Adresaro*, we understand, will not be continued because the great growth of Esperanto makes it a book too large and expensive in production. Several nations will print their own address lists.

The Esperanto Association of North America has announced that it will print an *adresaro* of its members. To be registered in this send 25 cents for yearly membership dues, to the secretary, or to this magazine. We are quite confident that Major Cox's Grammar and Commentary is the equal of de Beaufront's *Grammaire et Commentaire*. The magazine *L'Esperantiste* does not come to this office. M. de Beaufront, publisher, some months ago presented a language of his own, variously known as *Adjuvanto*, *Ido*, *Linguo Internaciona*, *Ilo*, etc., to the public through a special committee which refused for some months to reveal the authorship of the language, during which time M. de Beaufront denied all connection with it. Upon being compelled to admit that he was the author, he and his publication espoused the cause of the new language, for which reasons Esperantists in general do not regard him with great cordiality.



EDITOR: Let us try to make *every nation* issue post stamp and post card in honor of Dr. Zamenhof—with portrait of himself and “Inventor of International Language” with date. ‘Tis high time, sir! No use talking—every nation must do something sooner or later to show him the gratitude and repay him for the work he has done for the world wide. Mr. Baker, I think this will be great international propaganda, too. Please don't say “oh” or “but.” You could do it if you want to. I deeply believe whatever AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

say shall be the world's law.—JOHANO TRIVALO.

Sro. Trivalo writes with Italian brogue and Latin impetuosity, but he has an American way of looking at the thing, which is: make up your mind what you want and then go after it! Our readers probably know that most nations now issue an international post-card—if you never saw one, ask for it at your post office. It would certainly be *la afero* to have Dr. Zamenhof's portrait on international cards and stamps, and in a competitive beauty show the Doctor would have nothing to fear from the reigning and hairless head of Merrie England or the sheaf of whiskers which makes the poor Belgians buy extra long stamps and employ bill-posters to stick them.



EDITOR: Kindly tell me how many more subscriptions the "Subscription Library" needs to reach the 1,000, and about how long it will be before the first book appears. Is the Esperantist colony in Europe co-operative? Please give some information in regard to it. What is the Esperanto equivalent for the following: To warn, to beware, to scold.—F. ROLLAND SEVERANCE.

We have received 300 subscriptions to the Library. The first book will probably appear about Christmas, but unless more subscriptions are received, there will be no great rush to add other volumes. We do not understand that there is an Esperantist colony in Europe, though much has been printed about the proposal advanced by Prof. Roy to make an "Esperanto nation" of Moresnet, the little piece of neutral ground at the corner of three European nations. *Averti*—to warn; *gardi, sin gardi*, to beware; "to scold" is variously translated *insulti, riproci*, etc., but there is no exact trans-

lation. Every language has expressions which cannot be translated into other languages.



EDITOR: I heartily agree with T. S. Stirling, in his letter in the current issue of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.. I think that an article on "The German Population of Brazil," "Progress of Education in Argentina," "Industrial Conditions in Spain," etc., written by those on the field, would be not only interesting, but very profitable for us all.—F. L. FIELDSTADT, 919 Fourth Avenue, Spokane

Most excellent! Why not mention this to the best of your foreign correspondents, especially those possessed of a typewriter and camera?



KARA SINJORO.—Some of your magazine I don't like. Some of it I like very much. Altogether you have a magazine

*Kara sinjoro;*  
*Some of you*  
*I don't like*  
*I like u*  
*all together*  
*a maga*  
*\*with i\**  
*month*  
*am glad*  
*names and*  
*candidates*  
*Sincere.*

PORTRAIT OF MR. WRIGHT, BY HIMSELF

I read with interest each month. Am glad you print the names and addresses of candidates for membership.

Sincerely,

ROBERT P. WRIGHT.  
Mexico, Mo.

# P R E S S

When not otherwise stated, any book or magazine reviewed is sold by our book department

*Sub la Neĝo.*—A young mountaineer, snow-bound in the mountains, writes a diary of events from November to February. It makes a book of 144 pages, price 35 cents. Here is the translator's preface: "Ofte mi aŭdis la plendon, ke ni ne havas en Esperanto sufie da noveloj aŭ historioj kun enhavo serioza kaj interesa, sed tamen simpla kaj facile komprenebla por komencantoj. Konsciante pre tiu bezono, mi deziris kunlabori por ĝin kontentigi, kaj elektis por esperantigi verketon de J. J. Porchat, kiu ĉarmis min en miaj infanaj jaroj, kaj kiu, mi esperas, ankaŭ trovos simpatian akcepton ĉe la internacia legantaro. Tiu ĉi kortusanta rakonto, kies franca originalo aperis sub la titolo *Trois Mois sous la Neige*, estas dediĉita al la junularo kaj verkita en stilo tre simpla kaj klara. Gi prezentas sub formo agrabla noblajn pensojn kaj instruojn kun altmoralaj kaj filozofia valoro. La profunde religia sento de la aŭtoro trapanetras la tutan verketon en diskreta, netrudema maniero. La literaturan kaj moralan valoron de la verko de Porchat oficiale rekonis la Franca Akademio, honorante ĝin per speciala rekompenco. Gi poste estis enkondukata kiel legolibro en popolajn lernejojn de Francujo, kie instruistoj kaj lernantoj egale ŝatis ĝin. Povu la internacia traduko ankaŭ utili al la ĉiam plimultnombraj esperantistoj dissemitaj en la tuta mondo; plenaĝuloj kiel infanoj eltirus el ĝi profiton."

*Ifigenio en Taŭrido.*—This is the play which, presented at Dresden by a cast of professional actors, produced a profound impression of the artistic capabilities of Esperanto. The translation is from Schiller's original, by Dr. Zamenhof. The story itself is from Greek mythology—one of those strange and fascinating myths which were the "his-

torical novel" of the ancients, giving the gods a human personality and putting them upon a plane of startling familiarity with human beings. *Ifigenio* is a priestess in the temple of Diana. The following extract shows the measure and style of the work, which we unhesitatingly pronounce a much better translation than *Hamleto*:

### IFIGENIO

Fremduto, diru, kiu kaj el kie  
Vi estas. Mi vin trovas pli simila  
Al greko, ol al skito.

*(Si deprenas liajn ĉenojn.)*

Tre dangera

La libereco estas, kiun mi  
Nun al vi donas; ho, la bonaj dioj  
Deturnu tion, kio vin minancas!

### PILADO

Ho, dolēa voĉo! Agrablega sono  
De l' hejma lingvo en la fremda landa!  
La bluajn montojn de l' haven' patruja  
Mi, la kaptito, vidas, nun denove  
Kun ĝojo antaŭ la okuloj miaj.  
Ho jes, ho jes, mi ankaŭ estas greko!  
Mi por momento tute ja forgesis,  
Kiome mi bezonas vin, mi glutis  
Per la okul' ĉielan la aperon.  
Ho, se decido de pli alta forto  
Ne ŝlosas vian bušon, diru, diru,  
El kiu el la grekaj niaj gentoj  
Vi, dia ido, havas la devonon.

### IFIGENIO

Pastrino, kiun la diino mem  
Por si elektis kaj al si dediĉis,  
Parolas nun kun vi; ĉi tio devas  
Al vi sufiĉi. Diru al mi, kiu  
Vi estas, kia sorto malfeliĉa  
Kun la kunul' vin tien ĉi venigis.

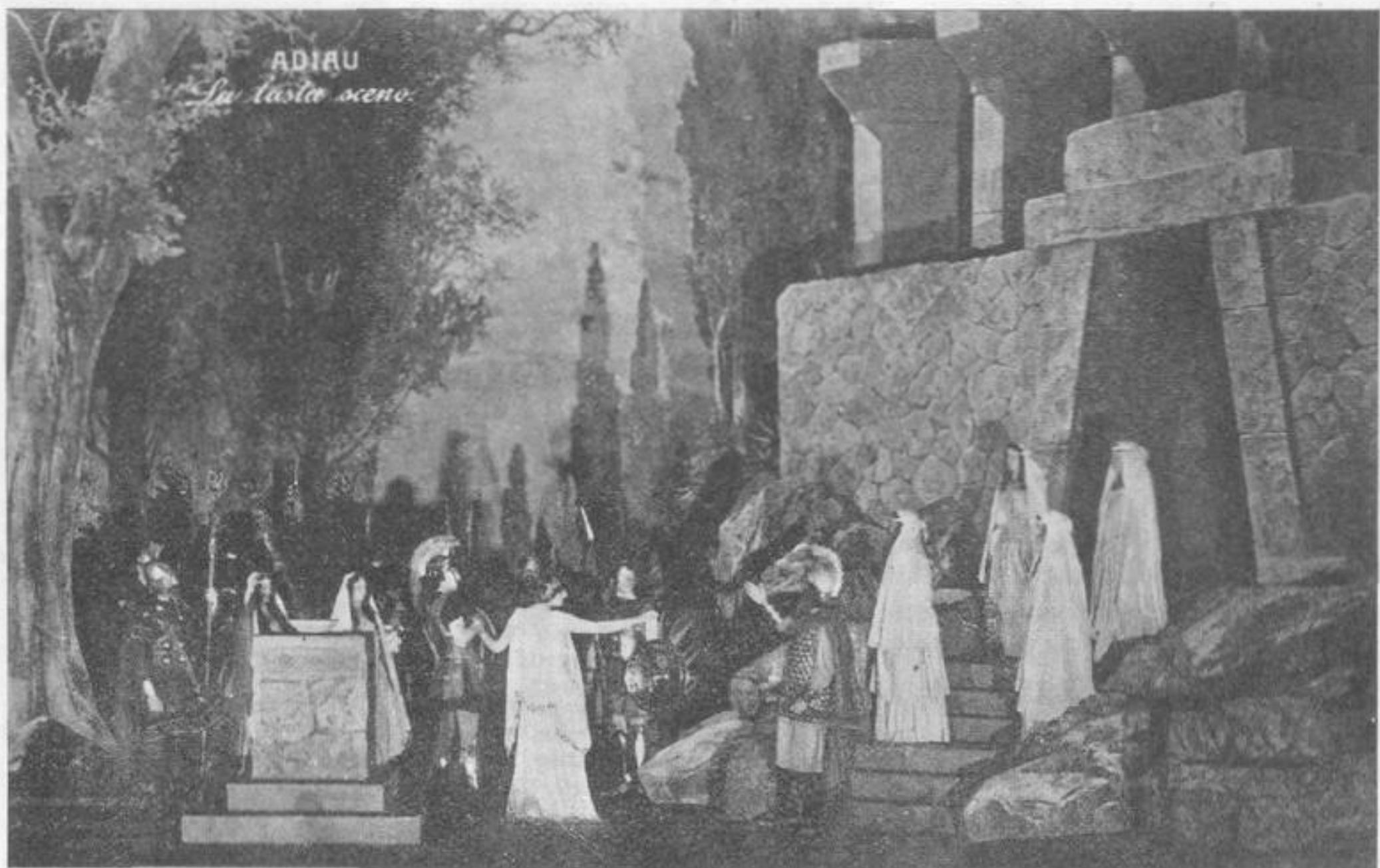
### PILADO

Facile mi rakonti al vi povas  
La sorton, kiu pelas nin kruele.  
Ho, se kun tia sama facileco

Vi povus nin ĝojigi per espero!  
 El Kret' ni estas, filoj de Adrasto;  
 Mi, la plej juna, nomas min Kefalo,  
 Li, la plej aĝa, estas Laodamas.  
 Kaj meze inter ni ankoraŭ estis  
 Alia frato, kruda kaj sovaĝa,  
 Kaj tiu jam en la infanaj ludoj  
 Ne lasis al ni pacon kaj konsenton.  
 Dum nia patro antaŭ Troj' batalis,  
 Kviete ni sekvas la patrinon;  
 Sed kiam li kun riĉa hav' revenis  
 Kaj baldaŭ poste mortis, la disputo  
 Pri regno kaj heredo tuj disigis  
 La fratojn. Mi min tenis sur la flanko

wig Reicher, who played *Ifigenio*, and Bruno Decarli, who played *Oresto*. Price, 60 cents.

*Vivo de Jesuo*.—One of the masterpieces of French literature, Renan's "Life of Jesus," translated and published by Emile Gasse. Price, 70 cents; 182 large pages. This book, issued in 1907, was printed without supersigns, substituting *h*. Otherwise it is a most excellent piece of work, by a master Esperantist, and we advise its reading by every person who desires to have a well-



SCENE FROM IFIGENIO EN TAURIDO

De la pleja aĝa. Tiu ĉi mortigis  
 La fraton. Kaj pro tiu sanga krimo  
 Lin la furioj pelas senripoze.  
 Sed al ĉi tiu senkultura bordo  
 Nin sendis Apolono kun espero.  
 En la sanktejo de l' fratino sia  
 Ordonis li al ni atendi helpon.  
 Nin oni kaptis kaj al vi venigis  
 Por oferfaro. Tion vi jam scias.

The book contains 108 pages of text, with portraits of Dr. Zamenhof, Emanuel Reicher, who represented *Toas*, Hed-

founded opinion as to the relative practical and artistic merits of ch gh jh hh sh, as compared with ĉ ĝ ĵ ĥ ŝ. The average human being is prone—very, very prone—to form his opinion and use it in making up his evidence instead of assorting the evidence and using it to make up his opinion. Renan's "Life of Jesus" is useful for another reason. It presents the human side of the Man of Galilee. It furnishes a viewpoint different from the ordinary. That is one of the purposes of Esperanto.

The man who refuses to consider religions, politics, morals or civilizations other than his own is not only a consummate ass on general principles, but is far from appreciating the spirit of tolerance and investigation which is a by-product if not the real thing in Esperanto. That is why our Book Department does and will continue to sell books on religion, politics, or any other subject so long as they are printed in fairly good Esperanto. And we will not only sell those books on the popular side of things, but on the unpopular side as well. Some of our readers will have tempers and tantrums, like the good subscriber who orders the magazine discontinued because he is a Catholic and we sell the Life of John Huss. But mercy us! you don't have to buy a book unless you want it, and the odds are that the book you don't read is the one you ought to. We are especially anxious to receive letters from all who object to our policy in this matter, stating briefly and clearly your objections.

**CIO.**—A combination of game and memory exercise, by Winifred Sackville Stoner. In the original edition it consisted of 200 cards with ten words each, but the new edition has fifty cards with ten lines, four words in each line. It is a sort of classified Esperanto vocabulary, with which can be arranged a number of games quite as interesting as the authors, nilo or any other game in blue stockings. The new edition was printed under the direction of the American Esperantist Company, and the work is neatly done. The cards are of the best playing-card stock, round-cornered and tinted on the backs. Price 50 cents. The directions for playing the game will give you a better understanding of its character:

**T**HE game CIO consists of 50 cards with 40 words on each card, making a total of 2,000 words by means of which anyone may carry on an ordinary conversation in Esperanto. From 2 to 50 persons may take part in the game, making it suitable for the class room, as well as the parlor. Ten different games may be played with one set of CIO cards by large classes and 40 games by small parties.

In playing **Game I.**, which deals with the table, it is best to have someone who knows

**Esperanto**, act as leader or **Kelnero** (waiter); the other players need know nothing about the language. They pretend that they are in some foreign country and are trying to order a meal in the universal tongue. The **Kelnero** distributes the cards equally among the players and asks the first: **Kion vi havas?** (What have you?) The player replies: **Mi havas supon** (reading the first word on his card, after leader has explained the objective ending). Then, if possible, player translates this word into English. If he does not know its meaning, his right hand neighbor gets a chance and so on down the line until some one answers correctly and receives the card. Then the **Kelnero** asks all the players **Kion vi deziras?** and they answer **Mi deziras supon**. The leader continues asking for cards and the players reading the first word on each card until all have been translated, when first prize is awarded to the one holding most cards.

An order for a meal is then written from memory by each one. These orders, which are sometimes very amusing, are read aloud and the one who orders the largest meal, wins second prize.

After playing this game but one evening, anyone can ask for the ordinary articles of food, and with a good leader, be conversant with the expressions used at the table.

If no Esperantist leader is available, parties may play the game with the assistance of an Esperanto-English Vocabulary.

**Game II.**, referring to the body, diseases, and remedies, is played in the same way; the leader calling himself **Kuracisto** (doctor) and the others acting as patients. Prizes awarded to those who have most diseases or can suggest greatest number of remedies.

**Game III.** Leader is merchant, others shoppers.

**Game IV.** Leader is King or Mistress of a house; others visitors and subjects, who tell what they see in house or street, or the occupation they follow.

**Game V.** Leader gives nouns, others supply adjectives.

**Game VI.** Leader gives nouns, others supply verbs.

**Game VII.** Leader acts as naturalist and asks for names of birds, animals, insects, flowers and trees.

**Game VIII.** Leader is teacher and asks for names of relations, months, days of week, time, weather, festivals, numerals.

**Game IX.** Leader is teacher and asks for adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and verbs.

**Game X.** Leader is teacher and asks for names relating to religion, travel, occupation, and interjections.

*Rhodes' English-Esperanto Dictionary.*—This very comprehensive piece of work is of itself a substantial testimony to the permanence and vitality of Esperanto. To be sure, a dictionary of translations can never reach completeness or perfection, but is only an approximate guide to the student in "crossing over" from one language to the other. One can learn Esperanto well only by using it and reading Esperanto literature. The best Esperantist, however, continually confronts the question: How shall one convey this English meaning in Esperanto? He will certain-

Composing	101	Conceive
<b>composing</b> (poetry), versfarado.		<b>compromise, to</b> , fari kompromison, kompromiti, (jeopardise), hazardi (sin).
<b>composite</b> , malsimpla, kunmetita.		<b>compromised</b> , kompromitita.
—, a (math.), komponito.		<b>compromising</b> , kulp'cca-ošajna.
<b>composition</b> , kunmet'o-ado-eco- ajo; (act), verkado; (constitution), konstitucio; (finan.), kompromisa elpago, parta pago; (literary), verko, temo, tezo; (mixture), kunmet'ajo-itajo; (mus.), kompozici'o-ado, verk'o-ado, kompono; (setting of type), kompost'o-ado; (synthesis), sintezo.		<b>comptroller</b> , intendanto; (checker), kontrolisto.
—, art of (style), stilistiko		<b>compulsion</b> , devig'o-ado.
—, written, redaktajo.		<b>compulsor'y-ily</b> , devig'a-e, malvol'a-e, perfot'a-e
<b>compositor</b> , kompostisto.		<b>compulsorily</b> , mal'vole, kontraū'.
<b>compost</b> , fruktiga miksajo, sterkajo.		<b>compulsory</b> , necesita, malvol'a-e, kontraūvol'a-e.
<b>composure</b> , trankvileco.		<b>compunction</b> , memripročo, kontraū-sento.
<b>compote</b> , kompoto.		<b>computation</b> , kalkul'o-ado-ajo, kalkula raporto.
<b>compound</b> , kunmetit'ajo-o, kun- metajo, miks'ajo, kunig'. (African), limigita loĝejo, neliberejo; malsimpla; (math.), duforma		<b>compute, to</b> , (el)kalkuli; (math.), komputi.
— for, to, interkonsenti pri, kom- promise elpagi.		<b>computer</b> , elkalkulisto.
—, to, kunmeti.		<b>comrade</b> , kamarado, kolego, kunulo.
<b>compounded</b> (math.), komponita.		<b>comrade-in-arms</b> , kunmilitanto, kunbatalanto.
<b>compounding</b> , kunmeto-ado.		<b>comrade-like</b> , kamarad'a-cca, kolleg'a-cca.
—, a, kompon'o-ado.		<b>comradeship</b> , kamarad'eco, koleg'
<b>comprehend, to</b> , kompreni: (in- clude), enhavi.		<b>con, to</b> , tralegi, studi, lerni parkere.
—, to, partially, kompreneti.		<b>concatenation</b> , kunkatenajo, serio.
<b>comprehensibility</b> , komprenebleco.		<b>concave</b> , konkava kaveta.
<b>comprehensib'le-ly</b> , komprene- bl'a-e.		<b>concavity</b> , kavajo; (math.), konkav'- eco-ajo.
<b>comprehension</b> , kompren'o-ado- eco, kono; (inclusion), enhaveco.		<b>conceal, to</b> , kaši, subkaši, kovri, teni sekreto; (by silence), mal'e- sprim'emontri, silenti pri.
—, means of, komprenilo.		— oneself, to, sin kaši.
<b>comprehensive-ly</b> , enhav'a-o, vas- t'a-e, enten'a-e.		<b>concealed</b> , kašata-ita.
<b>compress, a</b> , kompreso.		<b>concealment</b> , kašo-ado.
—, to, kunpremi, densigi, malvas- tigi.		—, a tendency to, kašemo.
<b>compressed</b> (adj.), densigita, malvas- tigita.		<b>concede, to</b> , cedi, koncesii, allasi.
—, to become, kunpremiĝi.		<b>conceit</b> , malmodesteco, tromemfido, (affectedness), afektoco; (fancy), fan- tazio; (phantasy), neracia ideo, fan- tasia ideo; (vanity), sinmontremo.
<b>compressible</b> , kunpremebla.		—, self-, memestimo, egoeco.
<b>compressibility</b> , kunpremebleco.		<b>conceited-ly</b> , malmodest'a-e, ego- ist'a-e, tromemfid'a-e.
<b>compression</b> , kunprem'o-ado, pli- malvast'igo-iĝo; (state), kunprem- eco.		<b>conceited, to be</b> , fieriĝi.
<b>comprise</b> , enhavi, enkalkuli.		—, self-, sinmontrema.
<b>comprising</b> , enhavant'a-e, enkalku- lant'a-e.		—, to be self-, fanfaroni, sin tro šati, tro memestimi, tro fidi al si.
<b>compromise, a</b> , kompromiso, arbit- raciajlo, arbitracia interkonsento.		<b>conceivable-ly</b> , pensebl'a-e, supo- zebl'a-e, imagebl'a-e.
		<b>conceive, to</b> , gravediĝi, embriigi; (invent), elpensi; (mental), kon- cepti, imagi.

A PAGE REPRODUCED FROM THE RHODES ENGLISH-ESPERANTO DICTIONARY.

ly find much help in this new dictionary, which contains in all 547 pages. It is a reference book which should be in the library of every Esperantist, and the Americans no less than English owe it to Mr. Rhodes to reward his years of painstaking labor by a wide circulation

of the book. The American edition is quite strongly bound in cloth and is sold by us at \$2.00. A page, cut at random from the dictionary and photo-engraved in exact size of original, gives the reader a good conception of the size and scope of the work.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

**W**E will print in this department little advertisements of any reputable business, requests for correspondence, etc. More than 25,000 people will read this page. If you have something to sell or trade, tell them about it. Rate per line, 10c flat; no discounts, and minimum charge 20c. Single line correspondence address, twice for 20c. International coupons or one-cent stamps.

**O**NI enpresas en tiu ĉi fako anoncetojn pri ia inda afero, petojn pri korespondado, ktp. Pli multaj ol 25,000 homoj legos tiun ĉi pagon. Se vi havas ion, kion vi deziras aŭ vendi aŭ doni interŝange, anoncu al ili pri ĝi. Po 20 spesdekoj por ĉiu linio. Nenia rabato.. La minimuma sumo, 40 Sd. Unu-linia adreso en fako de korespondado, du monatojn por 40 Sd. Kuponoj aŭ markojn.

## KLASIGITAJ ANONCETOJ

### ENPRESO SENPAGA

Pro la fakteto, ke tiel rapide kreskas la movado en Ameriko kaj niaj Esperantistoj tre volas havi multajn fremdajn korespondantojn, Amerika Esperantisto de nun enpresos senpage adresojn de korespondemuloj kiuj logas **NE** en Usono, Kanado aŭ Granda Britujo. Se viaj fremdaj amikoj volas plimulte da letero, sendu al ni iliajn adresojn tre klare skribitajn. Ili certe ricevos leterojn aŭ kartojn post enpresa en tiu ĉi jurnalo. Tiuj, kiuj faris la eksperimenton, tre ofte krias: "Cesu! mi neniam vidis antaŭe tiom da korespondajo."

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#### Letters or Cards

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 Alfred A. Earle, Barnesboro, Pa.  
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 Dr. B. K. Simonek, 544 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Dro. R. W. Luce, Box 1033, Newaygo, Michigan  
 W. O. Wanzer, Simpson, Kansas, kun iu pri io.  
 Fino. J. E. Hamand, Schaller, Iowa  
 J. A. Zaabel, 1530 West 12th Place, Chicago, Ill.  
 Paul W. Mason, 93 Carl Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Fino E. S. Granberg, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Bert P. Mill, Idaho Falls, Idaho  
 Samuel G. Kurtz, 327 Third Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 La geklubanoj de Susquehanna Grupo Ŝatus korespondi per letero aŭ poštarkoj kun ĉiu, ĉie pri cio. A. A. Earle, Sec., Box 203, Barnesboro, Pa.  
 Mi deziras korespondi esperante kun ĉiulandaj Framasonoj per poštarkoj aŭ letero. Dro. Jos. H. Noble, 310 North Noble Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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 Sro. Fred Wells, 107 Seaton Street, Toronto, Canada  
 Fino. Mattie Baker, Biggs, Calif.  
 Geo. J. Rhein, Manchester, Wis.  
 Edward Chalk, Lewis, Kansas  
 F. L. Fieldstad, 914 Fourth Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

#### Letters

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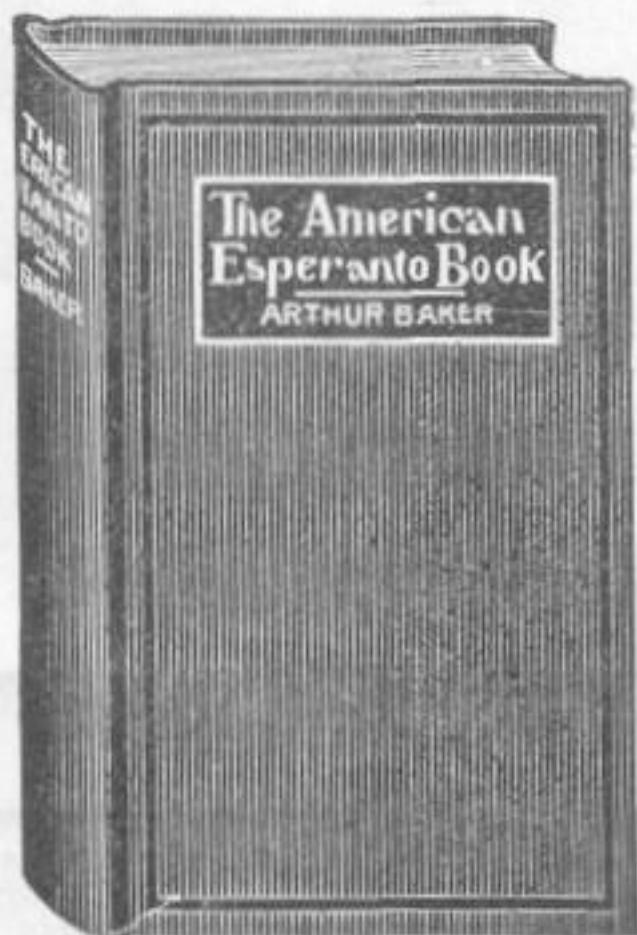
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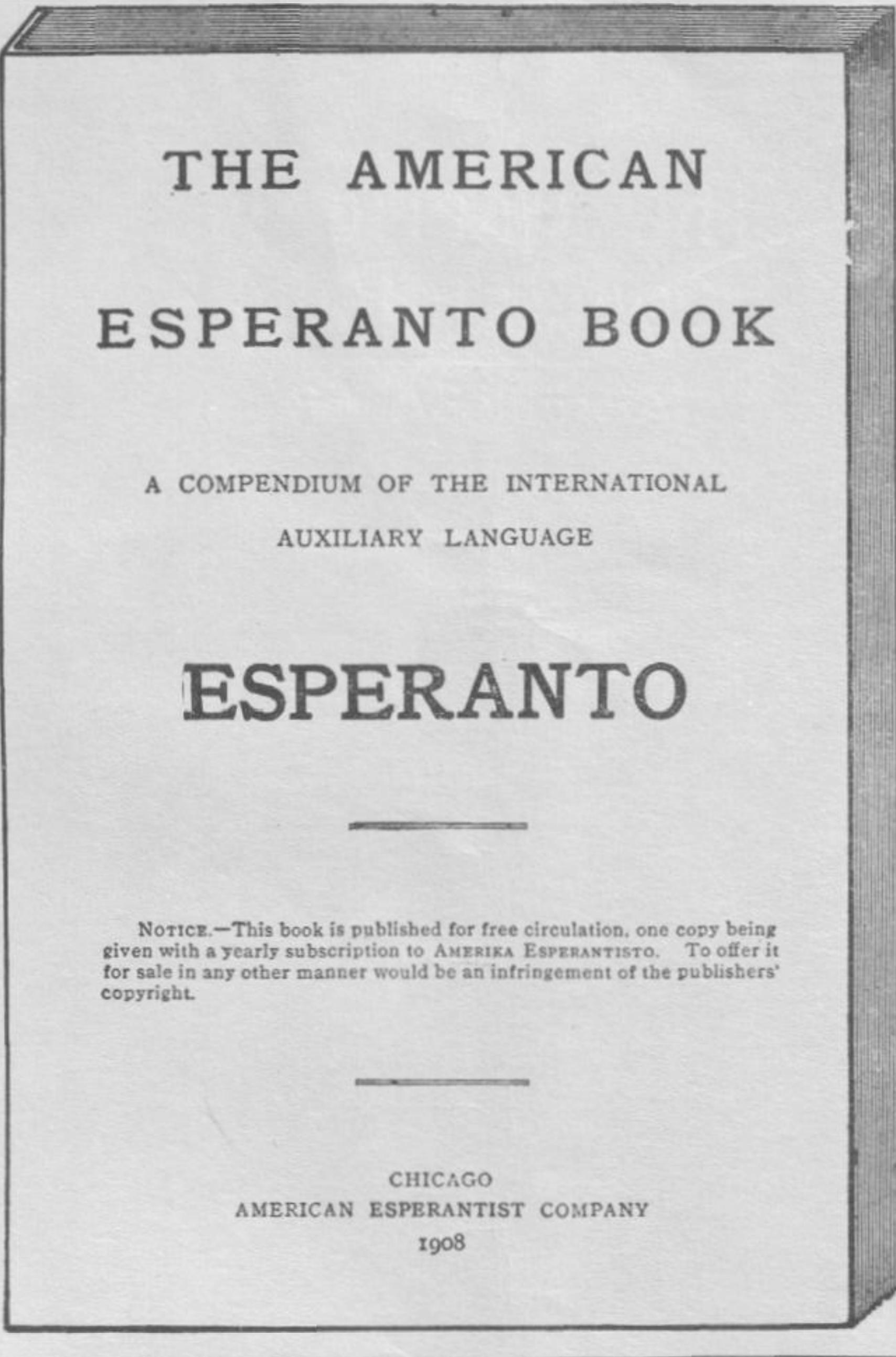
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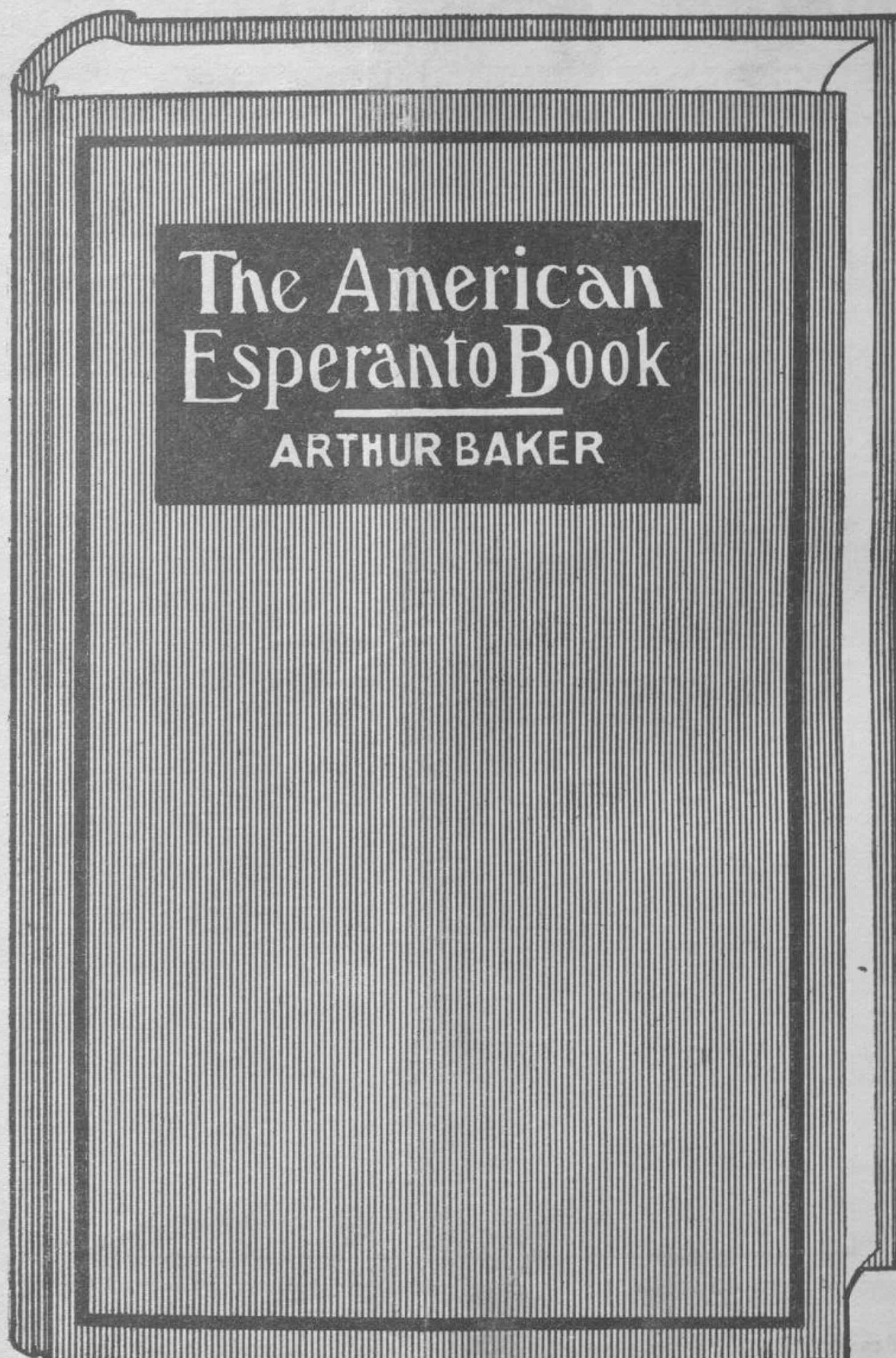
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